The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6343. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Civil Rights and Amnesty Again in the Senate.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Tribute to President Grant.

Debate on Free Trade and Protection in the House.

Pensioning a Soldier's Widow After Her Second Widowhood.

Two Millions Reduction in the Department Estimates.

The Yellowstone Region as a National Park.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. SUMNER occupied between two and three hours more in the Senate today in spreading out the evidence that the colored people desire the passage of his Civil Rights bill. He read letters, newspaper extracts, resolutions of conventions and the like, putting the evidence from each State by itself, and going through a long list of States, from Rhode Island to Texas. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN followed him in a not very extended speech in discussion of the Civil Rights amendment and the principal proposition of amnesty itself. He was not hostile to Mr. SUMNER's bill, but desired some amendments, not opposed to its purpose, but to confine it to its purpose. For instance, he showed that Mr. SUMNER had so drawn the bill as to compel hotels to receive drunken persons or those with contagious diseases, to forbid railroads from having ladies' cars. Then it would, unless amended, destroy the rights of colored churches in property they had acquired for themselves. Congress, besides, had no constitutional right to vacate a charter given by a State to repeal State laws, as was proposed in the bill. He would be glad to have the measure stand on its own merits, and not be attached to the Amnesty bill. In the latter part of the speech, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN took occasion to state his confidence in the wisdom and ability, the patriotism and fidelity, and integrity of the President, and noted as one of his reasons for favoring amnesty, that the President had recommended it. Mr. SCHURZ, whose face always wears a dissenting expression, looked toward the Senator in the seat at his right hand in a more dissenting way than usual; but the Senate generally seemed to regard what Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said as a fitting and eloquent tribute.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED.

The Ways and Means Committee reported two important bills today, which were passed. The first, by Mr. BECK, authorizes the payment of duplicate checks issued by the United States. The second section of the bill provides that incase the disbursing officer by whom a lost, destroyed, or stolen original check was issued be dead, or no longer in the Government service, it shall be the duty of the proper accounting officers under the Secretary of the Treasury's regulations to issue duplicate checks in favor of the owner of the original checks. This measure covers a multitude of cases which have been pressed lately to the extreme embarrassment of the Treasury officers, who had no authority to make these duplicate checks in spite of the manifest injustice of refusing to do so. The other bill provided for the free importation of certain valuable machinery which cannot be made in this country, some of it for the working of newly-discovered sulphur mines in North Carolina, the success of which is as yet an experiment. Mr. DAWES made a noteworthy speech in urging this measure, in which he alluded to the reduction of taxation as a subject that Congress should act upon as speedily as possible, and with equal carefulness. He believed that a reduction of $50,000,000 could be accomplished without interfering with the revenues needed for the Government and for paying the national debt. Mr. DAWES' speech is understood here as reflecting the prevailing opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is Chairman. That Committee, it is also understood, will begin the revision with the internal revenue taxes, and complete the amount with a lessening of the tariff.

MORE OPPOSITION TO CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The attack upon civil service reform, which was begun in the House today by Mr. SNAPP, will be continued in the Senate to-morrow by Mr. CARPENTER, he having given notice today that he would call up the resolution he offered the other day, to put an injunction on the execution by the President of the rules prepared by the Civil Service Commission. The announcement made by the Senator of the character of his opposition to the "latest political delusion" indicates a facetious speech, illustrated by allusions to constitutional law.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Notice is given that the Ways and Means Committee will hear arguments on the tobacco interest to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Dr. HORATIO STONE, who has some marbles in the Capitol, was before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today, in reference to a commission for a statue of FARRAGUT. With the works of SIMMONS, BROWNE and Dr. STONE side by side in the Capitol, the Committee will not seem likely to be misled in its choice of an artist if such a work is undertaken by Congress.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

VINCENT COLYER, the Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, has resigned his office, and the resignation was promptly accepted. The salary of the office is $2,500 per year, and it is understood there will be an effort to secure an efficient Secretary by a competitive examination under the new rules. The members of the Commission are exempt from examination, but not the Secretary.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

The amendments made in the Labor Commission bill by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor simply make appropriations of $16,000 for salaries of the members, $1,400 for salary of clerk, and $1,000 for postage and stationery.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Senator POMEROY will to-morrow report to the Senate the Postal Telegraph bill introduced by him and referred to the Postal Committee, of which he is a member. He will next Friday endeavor to report upon the bill setting aside the Yellowstone Valley as a national park.

A PECULIAR PENSION CASE.

In the House, today, an animated discussion occurred over the granting of a pension to MARY OGDEN, widow of a soldier, who married and survives a second husband. The rule of the House is strict, and against the awarding of the pension. Mr. GARFIELD and others pointed out that to grant this pension would be to establish a precedent which would overwhelm Congress with petitions. Nevertheless, the bill was passed and the bad precedent established.

THE DEPARTMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD reported from the Appropriations Committee, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the year ending next June, and it was made the special order after the morning hour to-morrow, and thereafter until disposed of. In spite of assertions to the contrary this bill appropriates nearly two million dollars less than last year, and is much below the estimates which were made for the present. The amount is $16,937,896.

A NATIONAL PLAY-GROUND.

The bill introduced into the House in December by Mr. CLAGGETT, of Montana, to reserve the Yellowstone region for a grand pleasure-ground for the people, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, has been referred to a Subcommittee consisting of Messrs. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, HAWLEY, of Illinois, and STEVENSON, of Ohio. Since Prof. HAYDEN's return this matter has received a great deal of attention, especially in cultured and scientific circles, and the desire to have this delightful region reserved for this purpose is very general. In the House this bill will be ably advocated by Messrs. DAWES, Gen. GARFIELD and men of that class. The bill will also be reported in the Senate at an early day.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gen. J. R. HAWLEY, of the Hartford *Courant*, is in town for a few days. His name is pleasantly mentioned, without his consent, in connection with the Presidency of the Republican National Nominating Convention. He was President of the last.

SNAPP ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. SNAPP, who succeeds Mr. COOK, of Illinois, immortalized himself today by telling the House in very plain language what he thinks about the civil service reform. He is an orator somewhat after the "Jim Bludso" style, and kept his hearers in a roar for half an hour. He thinks the reform is a deep-laid plot of the Democrats to oust the Republicans from power and get the offices for themselves. The existence of the party, furthermore, depends upon holding fast to all the offices, according to that eminent statesman, Mr. SNAPP. These and equally overwhelming arguments against the new civil service were advanced in the most serious and satirical manner by Mr. SNAPP, his excitement occasionally leading him into certain backwoodsism of gesture and expression which attracted more attention than his arguments.

SOME OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WITNESSES.

Every sore-headed malcontent who has been dismissed from office in New-York for inefficiency, corruption, or any other cause, like MUDGETT, VAN CLEFT and others, makes haste to swear before the Senate Committee that it was all done by express orders of the President, who was inspired by the malign influences of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY in every case. Messrs. MUDGETT and VAN CLEFT have been a little too swift in their testimony for their own reputations, provided they have any left. They have sworn to a bigger load than they can carry when the evidence on the other side is heard. Mr. VAN CLEFT need not flatter himself that the President ever took any interest either in his retention or his removal. Your correspondent happens to know something about the circumstances of that event, and he undertakes to say that the act was done by the Secretary of the Navy, without the knowledge at the time either of Mr. MURPHY or the President. He was removed because he was proven to be in the interest and believed to be in the pay of Tammany Hall, and the Secretary, when he learned the facts, did not need any influence from Mr. MURPHY or anybody else to put Mr. VAN CLEFT's unworthy official head in the basket.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE.

It is possible, owing to cessation of troubles in New-Orleans, that the Select House Committee will conduct their investigation in this city. The matter has not yet been decided either way. If the Committee goes South it will start Sunday evening.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of reports made to the Controller of Currency, showing the condition of national banks in the United States at the close of business on the 16th of last month, contains the following items:

Resources, loans and discounts	$817,172,740
United States bonds	406,499,800
Due from banks and bankers	134,104,354
Checks and other cash items	13,714,998
Exchanges for Clearing-house	114,538,539
Bills of banks	13,063,639
Specie	29,157,062
Legal-tender notes	91,852,800
Clearing-house certificates	16,633,025
Three per cents	6,695,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	$453,775,866
Profits	149,960,418
Bank-notes outstanding	319,375,698
Unpaid Dividends	1,393,427
Undivided deposits	595,450,287
United States deposits	14,564,200
Due to banks	156,735,495

Aggregates, $1,711,666,161. Number of banks, 1,786.

The above statement is exclusive of one bank each in Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, from which no reports were received.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Postmasters—James B. Flower, at Greeley, Colorado; Thomas Lazelle, at Big Rapids, Mich.; Alexander Moore, at Independence, Kansas; J Guy Foreman, at Corry, Penn.; Isaac L Peck, at Owasso, Mich.; Lawrence S. Spencer, at Naugatuck, Conn.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the appointment of GILES A. FOWLER, of New-York, as Hell Gate pilot: FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, of Albany, and L. TEFFT, of Syracuse, Trustees of the State Asylum for Idiots.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

At the regular meeting of the Territorial Delegates held this morning at the room of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, all the delegates, with the exception of Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, being present, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in making Federal appointments within the territories the President is respectfully requested to apply the same rule of selecting citizens thereof as is adopted in making appointments in the several States.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the President for appointment: GEORGE M. RADCLIFFE, to be Assessor of the Sixth District of Illinois; WM. A. DAVIS, Assessor of the Third District of California; P. G. DAVIS, Collector of the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, and NELSON MORILL, Assessor of the Thirty-first District of New-York.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of many members of the Virginia General Assembly for the passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Also, the petition of the Central Committe of the German-American Teachers' Association against donations of public lands to corporations, and the appropriation of the proceeds of such lands as are not taken up under the Homestead act to the establishment and maintenance of a great national model normal school, or university.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of colored citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; also, the memorial of the Radical Reform Club, of Philadelphia, for a modification of the Tariff laws, so as to make an allowance equal to ten per cent. of the existing duties upon all goods imported in American bottoms.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported with amendments, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Commission. The amendments fix the salary of the clerk of the Commission at $1,400 per annum, and make an appropriation of $16,400 for all salaries of the Commission, and $1,000 for stationery and postage.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the encouragement of the fisheries.

Section 1 permits the furnishing of all necessary outfits, including salt, nets, &c., to fishing vessels, from bonded warehouses, without payment of duties.

Section 2 authorizes the withdrawal of material for the construction of fishing vessels, in like manner free of duty.

Section 3 allows the importation of vessels by citizens of the United States for fishing purposes, free of duty, and grants them United States papers the same as if built in this country.

Section 4 includes whalers and sealers as fishing vessels affected by the provisions of the act.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called up the bill for the relief of United States Marshal CAMPBELL, of the Northern District of Illinois, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also called up the bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in Northern Illinois. The bill was discussed for some time.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called for the regular order of business, which brought up the Amnesty bill. The pending amendment was the supplementary Civil Rights bill, upon which Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said that he regretted to again occupy the attention of the Senate on this subject, but the allegations of the opponents of this bill, that the colored people did not desire its passage, and that they preferred the removal of the rebels' disabilities to the removal of their own, made it his duty to lay before the Senate the testimony in favor of the measure, which had come up to him from the colored people in all parts of the country.

He then read a mass of testimony, consisting of addresses of meetings, resolutions of colored conventions, and letters from representative colored men and private individuals, setting forth the grievances of which they complain, and unanimously expressing an earnest desire for the immediate passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. He read for two hours, and closed with an appeal for this as an amendment to the General Amnesty bill, so that the rebels might always remember that amnesty came to them coupled with justice to the colored race.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, followed. He said the provisions contained in this bill are so important that I do not feel at liberty to pass them over simply with my vote. They are important, as we have seen by the testimony adduced today, to a large class in this country; they are important also to many corporations and individuals, and to all common carriers, inn-keepers, keepers of places of amusement, colleges, churches and cemetery organizations, and all are affected by this measure; and if the Senate is serious in entertaining it, and I have no doubt it is, inasmuch as the bill wanted but one vote of passing when it was before us a few days ago, I think it is important we should carefully scan it and perhaps perfect it. It is also important in another respect. In passing this bill, we are invoking the exercise of a most delicate power on the part of the general Government for the first time, and I have been a little surprised that Senators who have voted for it, and who are in the habit of being very critical, have not given the Senate the benefit of their criticisms on it. And I must also express my surprise that the mover of this bill has not preferred to submit to a majority vote rather than to present it in a manner requiring the vote of two-thirds of the Senate to pass it. There is, I admit, a poetic beauty in the idea of being just before you are generous, and of having reconciliation before you have conciliation. But the beneficiaries who are intended to be profited by this bill would certainly prefer that it should become a law by a majority vote than that it should fail by being subjected to a two-thirds vote. I desire now to submit to the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) one or two suggestions in reference to this bill. He here criticized the phraseology of the bill, and pointed out several defects, to remedy which he proposed four verbal amendments.

Mr. SUMNER said he would consider the amendments, and accept them if he could.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then, speaking of the merits of the bill, said the permanency of this Government depends on our preserving the two great features of it—the supremacy of the General Government and the independence of the States. If the States assume more than belongs to them, as in the rebellion, or if the General Government assumes more than belongs to it, the harmony of the Government is destroyed, and we having just passed through a war, where all our animosities were excited against the odious doctrine of State Rights may be in danger of not being sufficiently on the alert to prevent ourselves from an excessive centralization of power in the General Government. Let the General Government be supreme in national affairs, and the States independent in State affairs, and our Republic will continue. But as I understand the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER,) as modified, it in no manner assumes to regulate the relations with the public of common carriers or keepers of places of public amusement. It leaves them to the regulation of the States, except that it says these institutions shall treat every citizen as a citizen, be he white or be he black, and I hold that to be constitutional. From the war we have gathered three great principles: The first is that every person in this land has a charter of freedom in the Fourteenth Amendment. Before that amendment was passed it was in the power of the States to make any one a slave, and they did make 4,000,000 slaves. It was done by State law, and the Supreme Court of the United States held that those slaves had none of the rights of freemen. What is the next? Before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, the States fixed the qualifications of citizenship, and one became a citizen of the United States, indirectly, by means of derivative power. The States fixed what conditions they pleased, so that a man might be a citizen in Boston while he could not be a citizen in Charleston, but now the people of this country have declared that every one born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, should be a citizen thereof, and of the State in which he resides, and that no State shall pass any law abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, or denying them the equal protection of the law. Then, the third thing is, the ballot, and the people have declared that Congress shall have power to make all the laws that are necessary to carry these provisions into effect. In other words, we have established equality of citizenship in this country, and the people have directed us to see that that citizenship is not abridged anywhere, and I hold it to be perfectly constitutional for Congress to say to the States the regulation of the relations between citizens is with you, but you shall treat citizenship as citizenship.

Mr. President, we sit here in this deliberative assembly, and we do not appreciate the results of this history of the last two years. Those three constitutional amendments will have a mighty effect upon the coming generations. They are priceless to this nation. The people have said to us you shall enforce these three great principles—suffrage, equality of citizenship and freedom. Every person in this land ought to bear testimony to the value of those principles. The mother ought to engrave them around the tablet that bears the impress of her soldier boy, for he poured out his young blood to obtain them. The young wife should weave them around the sword of her husband, for he bade her a long farewell to obtain them, and the father should engrave them upon the tomb of his son, for he laid down his life to obtain them. We get into the habit of taking a professional view of these great principles, which affect every man in society, and which will change the character of this nation in coming generations. I hope that the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) will be, after due consideration by him, properly amended, and that it will be passed by the Senate, and to that end I should prefer to have had it presented as an independent bill; but of that, of course, the mover must be the judge. And now I have a word to say as to this Amnesty bill. There are in my mind conflicting considerations, some prompting to vote against it; and, as I understand the proposition is to be made in the Senate to strike out all the exceptions in the bill, I will take the liberty of saying to those who are in favor of the passage of this bill that if they undertake so to modify it, they will lose many votes—probably enough to defeat the measure. There are a great many who think that the war between the North and South was a mere difference of political opinion. I do not think so. I think that the loyal people of the North fought in that war because they loved equality and freedom and democratic institutions, because they loved their homes, and loved the country which is the home of all their homes, and I think the motive which animated the rebels was hatred to equality and freedom and equal rights and to the Government which was engaged in maintaining and enforcing these great principles. And so you see, Sir, that the difference between the North and the South was as great as the difference between love and hatred, as great as the difference between heaven and earth at least. [Laughter.] I am not entirely satisfied that the sentiment of hatred has died out at the South, and I do not more than half like the idea of tempting those who still remain in hostility to this Government to take part in the politics of the country. I would rather that they, by being ineligible, should be made to stand aside, and I think that forty years hence, when they and we will be all in our graves, it will be found that it would have been better for the future of this country that we had left at least the feeble mark of disapprobation against the greatest crime that was ever perpetrated; and again, Mr. President, I am by no means clear that we are fulfilling the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment by this universal amnesty. That amendment has been passed by the people after careful consideration. What does it provide? It provides that no person who has taken the official oath to maintain the Constitution, and then made war upon this Government, shall be eligible to office, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disabilities. Now I do not understand that the people of this country really intended solemnly to pass an amendment to the Constitution and put into it a provision that Congress might at any time repeal that amendment. They meant this: that we should have the power to act judicially and to relieve persons disabled, or, in the language of the amendment itself, to remove such personal disability. That is the way I read that amendment the first time I ever looked at it, and having formed that opinion, I looked into the debate at the time it was adopted, and I found that Judge SPAULDING, in the House, most emphatically pronounced that to be the only construction which could ever be given to the amendment. Therefore I think it quite important that we should keep and enforce the exceptions contained in the bill as it came from the House, in order that some vitality may be left in that amendment, and that there may be something upon which it may operate. I am brought, however, probably to vote for the Amnesty bill with the exceptions in, by two or three different considerations, and I will only detain the Senate a minute in stating them. In the first place I have respect for the opinions of other people, and I think that there are other persons to whom I may very properly defer my judgment. I have the greatest respect for the opinion which has been expressed by the representatives of the people in the passage of this bill. I have great respect for the opinion of the President expressed in his recommendation that this Amnesty bill should become a law. And here let me suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) that the President did not, in recommending this amnesty provision, at all forget the claims of human freedom as was intimated by that Senator a few days ago, but on the contrary, he coupled this recommendation of conciliation with the most advanced and progressive recommendation in favor of human liberty ever made in this country when he recommended Congress to pass a law making it illegal for an American citizen to hold a slave, even when beyond the jurisdiction of this country. I have, I say, great respect for the recommendation of the President, and here in a word I say before the country that I have the greatest confidence in his wisdom and ability; in his wisdom and fidelity; a wisdom and ability which were manifested by the uniform success that attended our armies on every battle-field where he commanded, which have been manifested by the successful manner in which he executed the Reconstruction acts when General of the army; manifested by his maintenance of the public honor and faith; manifested by an Administration which has continually reduced our debt while it has also reduced our taxation; manifested by so regulating our relations with foreign countries as to conciliate misunderstandings and to pursue the peace without sacrificing the honor or dignity of the country; a wisdom which has been manifested by the just and humane policy which he has adopted toward the Indian tribes; yes, Sir, and which, in my opinion, has been most signally manifested in the manner in which he treated the San Domingo question; he saw the nation stretching out its hand for Cuba, making an appropriation to lease Samana Bay, making an inchoate treaty for St. Thomas, and the offer was made that we should have San Domingo. Had he refused, the question could never have been submitted to the American people. He did not arrogate to himself the power. He submitted the question to the people, and having done that he has not put forth a single effort to interfere with the will of the people; thus fulfilling the promise of his inaugural address, that he should have no policy contrary to the will of the people. I have confidence in his patriotism and integrity, and if, in the heat of political debate, his integrity should be assailed, he will be unmoved, as unmoved as the rock of Gibraltar is by the waves that rise and fall at its base. I give my vote in favor of amnesty, in some degree, because of the opinion expressed by the representatives of the people and by a President in whom I have confidence. It may be, too, that there are intelligent men at the South who are excluded from holding office, and who would benefit the public if they were again entrusted with the power. I am willing, at all events, to try the experiment to see if there is yet further power in the mild and humane policy which we have ever adopted toward those who wickedly rebelled against us.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would move to amend Mr. HOAR's Labor Commission bill so as to have five commissioners instead of three, to serve two years instead of one, and to be paid $4,000 instead of $5,000.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that on Thursday he would call up his resolution condemning civil service reform, and address the Senate upon it.

At 4½ o'clock, without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented asking for repeal of the tax on savings banks; for a uniform tax of sixteen cents on manufactured tobacco; for relief from numerous taxes on the trade of certain New-York dealers in wines and liquors, by consolidation of all [illegible] tax; for an appropriation for the Soldiers' Union Home and School of New-York.

A number of pension bills were passed, one of which fixes the discharge or death of the soldier as the time a pension shall begin, and extends the time for applications till July 1, 1874; another establishes the principle of granting a pension to a widow after a second marriage and in her second widowhood.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, appropriating about $17,000,000, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

DISBURSING OFFICERS CHECKS.

A bill authorizing payment of Disbursing Officers duplicate checks under $1,000, six months after the loss of the original checks, was passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

Mr. SNAPP, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that a commission of seven men had addressed a document called a "report" to the President of the United States, recommending a set of rules providing for an examination of applicants for office, and declaring that it was not expedient that such recommendations be adopted, and that it did not meet the approval of the House or of the people. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

SULPHUR AND PLATE-GLASS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill permitting the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company of New-Orleans, to import free of duty certain machinery and accompanying implements, to be used only in making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the Parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, the value of the importation not to exceed $25,000, and also permitting the like importation of machinery by any persons employed in the manufacture of plate-glass in the United States.

Mr. MAYNARD explained briefly the object of the bill, which was to enable the large sulphur deposits at Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, to be reached through a heavy boring of sand and gravel, and to allow a Company in Indiana to establish a plate-glass manufactory, being the only one of the kind in the United States. He stated that the bill met the unanimous approval of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, another member of that Committee, declared that he did not believe in the special relief legislation. The House ought to go to the bottom of the trouble and remove the source of the evil, by making such a general reduction of tariff duties as the revenues of the country and the trade of the country would permit to be made. If it relieved ship-builders to have cheap ship-building material, cheap cordage, iron and copper, so it would relieve every other industry which used these materials. Therefore every argument in favor of this special relief against the tariff was, at the same time, an argument for the general reduction of the tariff.

Mr. MAYNARD apologized for the incorrect statement he had made as to the sentiment of the Committee, and said he had not proposed to go into a tariff debate on this bill. The bill provided merely for exceptional cases. They were exceptions which proved the rule.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, another member of the Committee, said he concurred heartily in all that had been said by Mr. FINKELNBURG on the general principle, but he did not agree with him in the insinuation that the two industries concerned were powerful, and that by reason of that power they had been enabled to secure a favorable recommendation.

Mr. FINKELNBURG disclaimed any reference to the particular interests mentioned.

Mr. KERR was glad of the disclaimer. In regard to the plate-glass manufacture, commonly called French plate glass, there had been two or three attempts made to establish that manufacture in this country, and they had all thus far proved unsuccessful and unprofitable. A company had been organized three years ago for the manufacture of ordinary glass at New-Albany, Ind., and had determined that it would make some attempt to establish in this country the manufacture of what is called French plate-glass, but in order to commence that manufacture it was necessitated to import this machinery from France, because the machinery was not made in this country. The enterprise was a mere experiment; it might or it might not succeed. After a single importation of the needful machinery the law would expire. That was all that there was in the matter of plate glass. The company only asked permission to import the necessary machinery to be used in the polishing and grinding of the glass, and to be used in that business alone. In regard to the other part of the bill, it was equally true that while there was a supposed existence of great deposits of sulphur in the Parish of Calcasieu, in Louisiana, the existence of that deposit was of itself uncertain. It was said by geologists of competency and learning that such deposit did exist there, but at such a very great depth below the surface that it would be necessary to bore some five hundred feet of sand and gravel. It was exceedingly important that those who had the enterprise in charge should obtain machinery for making this bore, but the machinery was not manufactured in this country, and would have to be imported. It was only made in Holland he believed. It was for these special reasons and for them alone, that he, as a free-trader or revenue reformer, could concur in a favorable recommendation of the bill, and it was for these reasons he thought the bill ought to be passed.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, another member of the Committee of Ways and Means, said that the effect of the bill would be felt only at two points at present—one in Louisiana and the other in New-York—and perhaps Indiana. They had never been able to make plate glass in this country because the ingredients were not found in close enough proximity, until an immense deposit of all the ingredients required for the manufacture and polishing of glass had been found on the borders of the district of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. FINKELNBURG. There all but corundum were found lying in most marvellous abundance and in proximity. Corundum had never been found in a mine, but the Company which was about to establish plate-glass works in Missouri had employed gentlemen of rare ability and industry to go through the western mountains of North Carolina, where it had been reported that corundum was sometimes found. He held in his hand what would be a matter of curiosity to every gentleman—a piece of corundum, such as he had never been able to obtain before, and which came from a mine. He therefore thought that they would be probably able to manufacture plate-glass in this country, even with the high rates of wages, at less cost than it could be made elsewhere with the relatively low wages of Europe. What was wanted was machinery, and the bill proposed to admit that free of duty. The case of Louisiana was almost identical with that of Missouri. There was a universal deposit of sulphur, and in order to develop that great mineral deposit the Committee of Ways and Means had determined to recommend that the machinery for the purpose should also be admitted free of duty. After Mr. KELLEY had finished his remarks he exhibited to several members the piece of corundum which he had referred to, explaining that it was worth $500 a ton, and that rubies and emeralds were always found in proximity to it. He said that garnets had been found close to where this piece of corundum had been taken out.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that he hoped the members of the Committee of Ways and Means would take it in good part if he should say that he deprecated this premature discussion. In regard to the two bills that had been consolidated and that were now before the House, he gave them his support, for the very reason that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. FINKELNBURG) gave them his opposition. That gentleman had confessed that the bill would relieve industry in this country, and would therefore, to that extent, develop the resources of the country and give employment to capital; but yet he had opposed the bill because, if that were true in regard to these particular industries, it should be made a universal law, applicable to everything. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. KERR) had also given the bill his support, notwithstanding that he agreed with the doctrine of the gentleman from Missouri. On the other hand, the learned and distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) had risen to the defense of the great principle of protection. It seemed to him, however, that there was a good deal of wisdom in the old adage, that it is not wise to leap until you come to the stile. The Committee of Ways and Means was endeavoring to see if it were possible so to reduce the revenues of the country by the amount of fifty or one hundred millions of dollars, more or less, consistently with the current expenses of the Government and with paying the proper portion of the public debt, so as on the one hand not to slay, and on the other hand to relieve and revive as much of the industries of the country as possible. If his friends from Missouri and Indiana had already arrived at the conclusion so as to see the process by which with one horizontal stroke all these things could be accomplished, he (Mr. DAWES) was exceedingly gratified that they had done so, and that they were prepared beforehand to make such an announcement to the House and the country. For himself, it had been a most difficult task. He had found in the little examination which he had been able to give to the great subjects of the revenue, and of tariff and of free trade, to the ramifications of industries and to the investment of capital, to the paths of industry and to the field of enterprise, that they were almost infinite, and that, like the meshes of a net-work, it was impossible to touch them at one point without affecting the extremities all over the country. He confessed to his utter incompetency to the task to which he had been unfortunately assigned. If it were possible for the other gentlemen of the Committee to have seen so clearly how by one horizontal stroke to reach that great end, it had been utterly impossible for him to do so or to come to any intelligent conclusion on the subject. There was such a thing as slaying as well as reviving industries, and he only made these remarks merely to deprecate this forestalling of the action of the Committee of Ways and Means by the Committee itself in this discussion of the principle on which any review of the tariff in connection with the reduction of the duties in one place and the retaining of them in another could be made. To him it seemed to be as difficult; it was a question involving so many interests and so much care that he could not see his way clearly so as to announce without qualification that duties could be taken off every industry and off every investment of capital in this country as easily as they could in the cases provided in the bill. He had the same purpose in view as the gentleman from Missouri had, so to shape legislation as that it should give new vigor and new strength to every industry and every laborer in the land, and new safeguards to every investment of capital. While that might be done at one point by the principle of free trade, that same principle applied in the same manner to another point might work death and desolation in the country. He would go hand in hand with the gentleman from Missouri in protecting American industry against protection itself; but he was also for protecting American industry against free trade. At one point it might be protected by free trade, and at another point it might be protected by what was commonly denominated protection itself. The problem was where, and when, and how far this should be done. It could not be said in advance that because Congress had passed this bill to bring to the surface and to the reach of the industries of the country a vast hidden wealth beneath the surface by taking duties off certain machinery, that, therefore, taking duties off all machinery would produce a like result as to all industries. For one, he did not see his way clearly to announce that doctrine. In regard to the new machinery to be used in the manufacture of plate-glass, his friend from Indiana (Mr. KERR) had supported the bill on the ground that it was a new industry in this country, and that, therefore, he desired to have the duty taken off the machinery, in order to have it introduced here. The gentleman was mistaken in his facts. Right in his (Mr. DAWES') own district, and in his own village, there was being put up machinery to be employed in the manufacture of plate-glass, and they were manufacturing plate-glass within six miles of his own residence which would compete in any market in the world with any article produced by any foreign house or by any foreign manufacture, and yet he was in favor of this bill. If there was to be found abroad a process which would do the work better than it could be done by American machinery, he wanted to see that process brought here, and brought free of duty, because every such enterprise as that would find investment for much capital, and would bring along with it a train of advantages which follow in the footsteps of profitable investment and frugal industry. His theory was, by the help of free trade and by the help of duties hand in hand, to work out this great problem. He who looked to free trade alone as well as he who looked to protection, in the common acceptation of the word, would fall short of comprehending the true method of bringing up this country to an independence of all other countries in the world in its manufactures, in its investment of capital, in its employment of machinery, in its use of water-power, and in the thousand varieties of means by which man, in the diversity of trades and of employments, develops himself, his country and his race. He was for this bill, and for it for the very reason that his friend from Missouri was against it. He could not follow that gentleman in the idea that what was good for these particular industries was good for every other industry in the land.

Mr. FINKELNBURG said that he had been either very unfortunate in his choice of words or that the gentleman from Massachusetts had sadly misunderstood him. He had not said, nor had he intended to convey the idea, that he had arrived at a solution of the tariff problem. He was but a patient laborer on a subject the difficulties of which he recognized as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts did. Nor was he in favor of striking all duties off machinery. He was opposed, however, to making certain kinds of machinery free in an exceptional manner until the House had arrived at a proper point to which all machinery should be reduced with due reference to the revenues of the country and the credit of the Government.

Mr. MAYNARD again stated the points of the bill, and deprecated any general discussion of the tariff question on such a measure. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and was addressed by Mr. SNAPP, of Illinois, in support of his resolution against the proposed mode of reforming the civil service.

THE PRINTING OF INFORMATION.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, then made a personal explanation in connection with a resolution offered by him some days since, and referred to the Committee on Rules, for the establishment of a rule that will refer to a committee all resolutions calling on the Departments for information, and which proposition of his had been attributed, in an article in the Washington *Patriot*, to a design to shield the Postmaster-General and the Post-office Department from an inquiry into mail contracts. Mr. POLAND repudiated the motive assigned to him, and defended his proposition as one that was eminently proper.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, took the same view of the proposition, and said that he had made several efforts to get just such a resolution adopted. He knew of no one complaint which the people had any more right to make against Congress than of the enormous amount of material that was being printed by the Government, which would be very considerably lessened by the adoption of such a rule. Information was constantly being called for and furnished by the Departments, and printed by order of Congress, which had been furnished and in print weeks and months before.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired why the Departments could not report the fact that the information called for had been already furnished.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it was because the call might vary somewhat in describing what was wanted. The Committee on Appropriations had just been looking over the accounts for the public printing. This Government had at present much the largest printing-house on the globe, where there were over a thousand men and women employed and paid by the year to carry on that business, where enough printing ink was bought every year to float the biggest man-of-war in the navy. A train of army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way from Washington to Baltimore, and loaded with one ton a piece packed as closely on the road as six mule teams can be packed, would not be able to haul the mass of public documents printed every year in that printing-house. Congress was now asked to appropriate more than two millions to run that establishment for the next fiscal year. With all that before the House, and remembering the fact that there had just been erected an addition to that building four hundred feet long and seventy feet wide, he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that unless it put the brakes on that enormous outlay, it would become a scandal in the eyes of the nation.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, said he would suggest a remedy that would stop all that expense.

Mr. GARFIELD would like to hear it.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD—I agree to that perfectly. I voted for it three or four times and am ready to vote for it again, except that I would call it not the franking privilege, but the franking burden.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the fear of exposure through an investigation should be the last thing interfered with, and the knowledge that any member could call for information from the Departments, operated as a wholesome check upon corrupt tendencies.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, expressed similar views, and said that it seemed to him as if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) had been magnifying the printing question, in order to cover up and perhaps prevent investigation. If there was one wholesome thing, one thing of more importance than another to the civil service, it was the fact that Representatives could with facility obtain answers to interrogatories from officers of the Government. It held them in check, and it was totally absurd to present the paltry consideration of the cost of printing, as an objection to it. He did not believe that to be the motive. It certainly could not be the motive. He regarded the proposed rule as one of the worst that had been offered in the House. It would prevent all information from being obtained from the Departments, and the whole thing would be in the hands of a partisan committee, which would cover up the corrupt practices sought to be exposed.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 3:40, adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Duluth harbor is now clear of ice.

A company is to be incorporated to build horse-railroads at Salt Lake City.

Three firemen were seriously injured at a fire in Indianapolis yesterday.

Baron VON OEFENBERG is named as the successor of CATACAZY at Washington.

The Irishmen of St. Louis are protesting against the unfair distribution of State offices.

A bill is to be reported in the French Assembly for jury trials for Press offenses.

A girl was killed at Auburn, by falling through an elevator tube.

Ex-Attorney-General AKERMAN is ill at his residence in Washington.

Midshipman J. L. HUNSICKER has been ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Pay-master GEORGE R. WATKINS has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va.

The Philadelphia printers celebrated the Franklin anniversary with a ball last evening.

The second session of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba was opened on Tuesday.

C. A. SPERRY was elected Speaker of the Senate of West Virginia, and Dr. E. A. SUMMERS Speaker of the House.

The Convention at St. Louis yesterday adopted the name of the "Western and Southern Railway Association."

Surgeon DEWITT E. PETERS, U. S. A., has been ordered to duty in the Department of the South.

The steam-boat *Importer* was sunk in the Red River, Tuesday, with 2,000 bales of cotton on board.

A Grant Club was organized in Boston, yesterday, and Hon. A. H. RICE was elected President.

Pay-master L. G. BILLINGS has been detached from the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire* and ordered to settle his accounts.

A riot occurred at Kingsbridge, England, Tuesday night, the rioters burning a school-house.

The argument of the prosecution was concluded yesterday at the Wharton trial, and that for the defense commenced.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to establish negro testimony in State Courts.

The annual session of the Board of Supervising Steam-boat Inspectors convened in Washington yesterday.

There is great excitement in Toronto in regard to the reported gold discoveries at Peace River, British America.

The Printers' and Editors' Association of New-Hampshire held their annual meeting at Concord yesterday.

There are twenty-five applicants for a position made vacant by resignation of a clerk in the Post-Office Department on Monday last.

The steamer *Salado*, loaded with 300 bales of cotton, has been sunk in the Upper Red River.

Some friends of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON are seeking to bring him forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

GILBERT BUSH & Co.'s car works, on Green Island, were partially destroyed by fire, yesterday. Loss $40,000.

HARRY GRAY has been nomianted by the Republican convention to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania Senate, caused by the death of Mr. CONNELL.

The Japanese Embassy were serenaded at San Francisco Tuesday night, to which Prince IWAKURA responded with a speech in his native language.

A public meeting will be held at Salt Lake City, on Sunday night, to consider the question of the admission of Utah, as a State, into the Union.

The session of the State Military Association met at Albany yesterday. The third Tuesday in January was fixed as the time for the next annual meeting, and Brig.-Gen. THOMAS C. DAKIN was elected President.

Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., in a speech at Sheffield, England, on Tuesday, stated that the settlement of the *Alabama* claims by the Treaty of Washington would certainly prove satisfactory.

In the balloting for United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature, the last vote stood: For George Vickers, 28; George R. Dennis, 22; James T. Earle, 9; Philip Francis Thomas, 9; Daniel M. Henry, 12; Hon. J. H. J. Creswell, 4.

The annual convocation of the State Temperance Society commenced in Troy yesterday morning. The annual report was presented, and the discussion which followed showed that the anti-dram shop men were opposed to local prohibition or "local option" as they called it.

LATEST FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

Another Atlantic Cable to be Laid.

Important Changes in the Austrian Cabinet.

Catholic Clergy in Ireland Protesting Against Secular Education.

Departure of French Officers to Join the Japanese Army.

Unwillingness of the Dutch to Part with Their American Possessions.

Opening of the Swedish Parliament by the King in Person.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Telegraphic Cable to be Laid Between Europe and America—The Roman Catholic Opposed to Secular Education in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The King of Denmark has sent his congratulations to Queen VICTORIA on the recovery of the Prince of WALES. A dispatch from Berlin announces the arrival of Prince ARTHUR in that city. The Duke of EDINBURGH will shortly take command of the new iron-clad man-of-war *Sultan*. The Brighton poisoning case was brought to a conclusion, yesterday, after a protracted trial. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company yesterday signed a contract with the Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM for the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable to New-York direct. Count VON BEUST, the Austrian Ambassador to this country, is about to depart for Italy for the benefit of his health. Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, of the counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, today continued his exhaustive and convincing address commenced on Monday last. The speech of the counsel will be concluded to-morrow, when the examination of the witnesses for the defense will begin. The *North German Gazette* denies the statement first published in the London *Standard*, that Gen. VON MOLTKE had expressed his disapproval in a military point of view of the famous march to the sea, made by Gen. SHERMAN's army during the civil war in the United States.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.—Cardinal CULLEN energetically protests against making education wholly secular, and a call has been issued, signed by influential citizens to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measure having that object in view.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

French Officers to Instruct the Japanese Army—The Dutch Unwilling to Dispose of Their American Possessions.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The frigate *Numancia* has sailed from Cadiz, for Havana. ESPARTERO has declined the title of Prince of Vargara, offered him by King AMADEUS.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Baron VON HOLZGETHAN has been appointed Minister of Finances for the whole Empire, and Herr VON PRETIS Minister of Finances in the Cisleithan Government.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A number of ex-officers of the army, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, are about to proceed to Japan to instruct the native army in military tactics.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—The treaty for the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast meets with violent opposition in Holland, where it is generally stigmatized as dishonorable. The matter will soon come before the States-General.

Later—The treaty has been adopted by the Upper House, and its rejection in the Second Chamber is probable.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The Swedish Parliament assembled today. The opening addresses were delivered by the King in person.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Orders have been sent to the military authorities at Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne, to suppress any disturbances which may occur having for a pretext opposition to the taxation of raw material. At a meeting today in the town of Gap, in the Department of Hautes-Alpes, a red flag was raised. It was immediately lowered by the authorities, and ten of the ringleaders in the movements were arrested. M. GEOFFROY, the new French Ambassador to China, will proceed to his post of duty via New-York and San Francisco.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the sea of Marmora, entered Stamboul yesterday, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

MEXICO.

Virtual Suppression of the Rebellion—Agitation of the Annexation Question.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, via HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The Government troops commanded by Gen. ALATORRE occupied Oaxaca on the 4th inst. The troops of DIAZ are retiring to Puerto Del Caugel, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan with prominent rebel officers, and on their arrival they will attempt to revive the waning spirits of the revolutionists, and, if possible, unite them. The backbone of the revolution is broken. The Government is developing strength, while the revolutionists are operating without concert, and are losing their strength. The revolutionary chiefs are quarreling among themselves. The Government General, ROCHELLE, was killed, and the Revolutionist General, ROCHDALE, wounded in a battle at San Mateo. The annexation fever is prevalent among the people. All the politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico. The *Two Republics* opposes annexation, and advises Americans to keep aloof from the measure. An annexation paper printed in Spanish and English will soon be started at the capital. The prospects of the proposed Tuxpan Railroad are gratifying. The Government declines sending Ministers to the United States, Spain, Germany and Italy on account of the expense. The study of the English language is becoming general among the youths here. Failures of merchants, manufacturers and miners are reported. Gen. ROCHA, at the head of 2,500 men, is marching rapidly on San Luis in order to save that city from the revolutionists. He will then proceed to the Rio Grande. CORTINA is still recognized as a General in the service of President JUAREZ, who is using dictatorial powers with great moderation, with the exception of forced contributions and the pressing of men into the army.

GOV. PARKER has appointed JOHN HALL, Jr., of Trenton, Private Secretary, and Major YARD, editor of the Monmouth *Democrat*, Assistant Private Secretary.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool on Jan. 4, and Queenstown on Jan. 5, reached this port yesterday. Excerpts from the mail news she brings are given below.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Life in Paris—Adoption of English Fashions—The Bourgeoisie's Christmas—Religious Services—New-Year's Day—Haussmann's Books—The Political World—Prince Bismarck's Dispatch.

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 29, 1871.

Christmas in France is not so much of a fête day as it is in England, or with us, but it is nevertheless kept as a holiday, and the English customs are gaining ground in the higher ranks of society. For a number of years past the nobility of France has gone to England for its fashions of life, as we have gone to France for the fashions of dress. The Jockey Club has given great impulse to this movement, and since horse-racing has become the aristocratic sport *par excellence*, those who pretend to be men of the world, "sportsmans" or "gentilhommes," are bound to import their manners and dress from their English models. As singular as the fact may appear, I know several members of the Jockey Club who buy their clothing in Regent-street, Sackville-street, or from some crack tailor of the West End, and when asked the name of their tailor, they respond with pride: "Oh! I never buy clothing in Paris; I get my outfit direct from London." Behind the rich members of the Jockey Club there is a horde of imitators, who, being unable to import direct from London, order their coats cut after the English model, and attribute to them a London origin. The members of this very large class would find life almost unendurable if they had not a genuine English rat or bull terrier; and they walk about with the short, heavy sticks, or "life-preservers," so common in London two or three years ago. To appear upon the Boulevards in the morning, in a cut-away coat, Derby hat and coarse breeches, followed by an ugly dog with a stump tail and a head nearly as large as his body, (a perfect beauty, you know,) is the thing for the young men who are just outside of the Jockey Club.

THE BOURGEOISIE'S CHRISTMAS.

The middle class or the *bourgeoisie* does not pay much attention to Christmas as a fête—it is rather a holiday. During the morning and up to about 3 o'clock everybody was upon the Boulevards—fathers, mothers and children, with old grandparents and uncles and aunts, all out together, walking slowly along in a party, and stopping at the barraques, or to gaze into the shop windows. Now and then they would pause to let the children try their luck with *les plaisirs*, or to eat cakes and brioche at some side stall or shop. Naturally the Boulevards were densely crowded. For some hours the crowd was so compact that one had to go into the middle of the street if in a hurry, and everybody seemed to wear an air of contentment and gayety of heart, as if there had been no such thing as a war, or as if the taxes weighed but lightly upon them. A moderate dinner came at 5 o'clock, and then everybody made it a point to go to some place of amusement. The theatre was crowded. On this occasion the prices of admission had been greatly raised—for in Paris every advantage is taken—and in some instances nearly doubled. I went to see OFFENBACH's "Boule-de-Uerge," and had to pay ten francs or two dollars for a chair, while the speculators was selling them as high as three dollars or three and a half. A large crowd had to be turned away for want of seats, and chairs were put in the aisles. A good seat in any of the Parisian theatres now costs a round sum, and even more in gold than we pay in paper in New-York. They vary, however, according to the times and prospects, and despite the hard times of the present all of the theatres are doing well, and have very fair receipts.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The end of Christmas Day was the mass at midnight, all the churches making the ceremony as gorgeous as possible. The best of singers were engaged for the choirs, and no pains spared to make the mass in a spectacular point of view a great attraction. It was, indeed, I can imagine nothing more impressing and telling than this midnight ceremony in any one of the magnificent churches of this city. I went first to the Madeleine for the purpose of seeing the Emperor of Brazil, as well as for the mass, but was unable to get to the last step, or to pass its grand fluted columns in front. There being no possible hope of getting in, I went away to Saint-Roch, which was also crowded, and from there to St. Eustache, in my own quarter. The music was excellent, and the whole ceremony extremely interesting and attractive. The Parisians love a spectacle of any sort, and the Church gives them a grand one in this midnight mass at Noël. At night the streets were pretty well thronged, but all was quiet, and there were remarkably few drunken individuals. That part of Christmas comes the night previous, or on what is called the *réveillon* or awakening, the rude class indulging in shouts and cries and horse-play of some sort during the entire night. A band of these imbeciles were crying in my street all night long, keeping the whole neighborhood awake. The most of them ended their horse-play at early dawn, and went to some wine-shop to drink until they fell asleep with their heads upon the table. They call that sort of thing amusement. With the exception of Mardi-gras, this is the only time when the Parisians indulge in amusements of that kind, for generally they are, like the Germans, very moderate and quiet in their pleasures.

"LE JOUR DE L'AN."

The real fête-day for the French is *Jour de l'an*, or New-Year's Day. It is then that calls are made and presents expected, and it is then that you are called upon to open your purse to everybody about you with whom you have had any dealings. Sometime during the month the postman has left you a penny calendar, very tastefully printed, as a reminder that he will call upon you for his *étrennes*, or New-Year's gift. One gives to the *facteur* with very good heart, but there are hordes of others about the house, who have done nothing in the world for you up to about Christmas, who expect their gifts. If you do not give them they will be ugly to you throughout the year—and they have many ways of annoying one; if you do give they will go on in the ordinary way, doing nothing against you and nothing in particular for you until a week before the next New-Year's Day. If you fail to give a fair sum to the waiter at the café where you habitually resort, it is far better for you to select another café for the ensuing year. If he cannot annoy you by hiding the journals which you desire, or by being very slow, he can spit in your beer for the amusement of his comrades. I was a witness to this operation last year in the case of an old curmudgeon who was never civil, and who had been so outrageously impolite to the waiter that I thought he was rightly served. Go where you will on New Year's Day and the *garçon* brings you a saucer with some bon-bons, bits of candied orange and cigars neatly tied up in colored ribbons, and you are expected to leave a piece of money for the waiter in addition to the price paid for the articles. If you give your particular waiter a good round sum he will serve you well, on all occasions, throughout the entire year. The man who knows his Paris never fails to give something to his waiter on New Year's Day, for it is about the best possible investment for a five-franc piece. It is sure to bring you a handsome interest in comfort and attention during the year. If a waiter has served you badly it is useless to try to punish him by withholding his *étrennes*, for he will serve you worse still thereafter, and you may make a friend of him for a small sum. During the rest of the year you give two cents to the waiter with each bill, and it is the only salary that he gets. In some cases, as for instance at the Café Madrid, or at Tortoni's, the waiters get a large monthly pay, but at the Café Procope, where a set of old men and students read the papers all the evening over a single glass of beer, their pay is very small. To the *garçons* of the Paris cafés New-Year's Day is a great holiday, and the children look to it for presents as our little ones look to Christmas. Santa Claus, however, is a very feeble personage in France, for the French *bébés* are too far advanced at the ordinary age of understanding not to estimate that mythical personage at his real value.

HAUSSMANN'S BOOTHS.

On both sides of the boulevards, from the Madeleine to the Porte Saint Denis, M. HAUSSMANN's *barraques* are again in position. These are small stalls or sheds, some six feet square, arranged with hinges, so that they can easily be turned into little shops. They were originally intended to encourage Parisian industry, and to prevent idleness. Artisans, or the workmen upon toys and general *articles de Paris* were encouraged to spend their earnings at home instead of at the wine-shops, and the articles made by them, in their own hours, were allowed to be sold by them or by their wives in these *barraques* during holiday week. Under the Empire, there was a very fine show of articles manufactured at home, and it was an agreeable promenade along this grand bazaar. This year, however, the display is miserably poor. Two-thirds of the *barraques* are mere apple or orange stands, and the rest are devoted to fancy books, candies or to toys from the shops. I found but four or five stalls which came up to the original conception, or which would have passed muster under Baron HAUSSMANN. One of these was devoted to boxes covered with steel and iron filings, making a very pretty and very cheap little present. Another had small double-barreled guns, very artistic, indeed, and selling for six francs. Another had baskets of flowers, very tastefully arranged. But aside from the five or six stalls which perhaps may be found, there is nothing striking or interesting, and the dearth of genuine *articles de Paris* shows that the workmen have been too much occupied with other things to do overwork at home.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

In the political world there is only one thing of special importance: The financial speech of M. THIERS. I have not seen a single journal which agreed with him, and even those in his interest say that his arguments, though brilliant, were fallacious and false. The point was the establishing of a tax upon revenues, or the Income tax of Great Britain. M. THIERS says it would ruin France, and he makes some of the most astonishing assertions to sustain his own views. As an argument against taxing revenues, he says that the United States has just thrown it aside, and he puts it in a way which appears to say that it has been discarded because the most unjust of all taxes. He does not say that it was established with us to meet just such a crisis as he now has to meet, and that it was only discarded when it had served its purpose. It was the same with his remarks about the English income tax, his statements, and more particularly his inferences, being utterly untrue. During the entire speech, M. THIERS was referring to VAUBAN's *Dîmes-royales*, a little book which the President lately stumbled on, and with which he was well pleased. It is now his constant companion. He reads it everywhere. Before ascending the tribune he whipped it out of his pocket and read a few pages, and he very carefully laid it upon the desk before him. When riding home in his carriage he was busily engaged in its perusal, and no one knows how many of his night hours have thus been beguiled. There ought to have been a great many improvements since VAUBAN wrote upon taxes, but yet M. THIERS accepts it for his *vade-mecum*, and quoted it as others would have quoted MILL or LEON SAY. He is like a child over that little book on the *Dîme-royale* and smiles and nods to himself while reading it as if he had hit upon a clincher to his arguments, or a fine piece of thunder for his opponents. It must be confessed, however, that M. THIERS is not the first man who has been delighted with VAUBAN; LOUIS XV. found him charming. The speech of M. THIERS, fallacious as it was, must be called a great success. It was addressed to an Assembly composed of *rentiers*, or men who live upon their incomes. Very naturally they find an income tax unjust, and are quite ready to tax everybody else before they tax themselves. But I do not see any escape from it. The tax must come sooner or later, and it would be far better to vote it now before industry is half ruined.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DISPATCH.

The dispatch from Prince BISMARCK to Count ARNIM is the hardest blow to French pride that has been struck since the war. It is very keenly felt, yet none of the Paris journals—the real criminals in point of fact—will acknowledge that it is not a good idea to kill a German soldier when you can. This severe lesson has humbled them a little, but it will not last long, in a month it will be forgotten, and the Germans will be obliged to take a few hostages to remind them that they have not yet paid the penalties of the war. The acquittal of GUSTAVE TONNELET for the murder MUHLER, was not sufficient to call forth this outrageously hard language from Prince BISMARCK, and we can well understand that the Germans are irritated by the course of the Paris Press in applauding cold-blooded assassination. Besides, several members of the Assembly, M. LANGLOIS among them, have recently stated that France would be unable to meet her future obligations, and yet M. THIERS is expending an enormous sum of money upon the army, another large sum in fortifications, still more in war preparations, and the entire people are clamorous for revenge. It is a question whether or not the Germans would not be justified in putting a stop to these war-like preparations until the war claims are settled.

ASHBY.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

A Summary of the British Side of the Question.

The London *Times* states that the "case" submitted to the arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington by the British Government comprises probably an equal amount of matter to that occupied by the American case, which forms a handsome volume of 500 pages. The purport of the British case is thus described by the *Times*:

"The case sets out by expressly limiting the subject in dispute. According to the views which we present to the arbitrators, the claims referred to the tribunal are claims 'growing out of the acts' of certain vessels in respect of which the Government of the United States alleges that Great Britain has failed to perform some international duty. The tribunal is reminded that these vessels have not been designated by name, but are only indicated by reference to a particular class of claims, which are assumed in the treaty to have become familiar to both Governments. The only vessels in respect of the acts of which any claims have been made by the Government of the United States up to the present time are the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Georgia* and the *Shenandoah*. On one occasion since the war mention was, indeed, made in an American dispatch of a vessel called the *Sumter*—but no claims in respect of this vessel were made then or since. The Queen's Government, therefore, assumes as the basis of the proceedings that the only question for the arbitrators is whether and how far England has been guilty of a breach of international law with respect to these four vessels, and is liable to the claims 'growing out of their acts.' This position, if sanctioned by the arbitrators, reduces the case to certain definite issues, on which evidence may be presented for or against. But, as the nature of the war, the belligerent character of both the parties to it, and the law of nations with respect to the export of warlike material and the non-liability of the neutral for the acts of individual citizens who engage at their own risk in such a practice as blockade-running, may be elements in a proper consideration of our dealings with these four vessels, the British case makes an 'introductory statement' of events which attended and followed the commencement of the civil war, and of course puts in relief the position in which Great Britain and other naval Powers. The ground here traversed will be familiar from the numberless dispatches, speeches and essays on the subject. It is urged that what the United States Government now calls an 'insurrection' was really a war between two States of vast geographical area, of great resources, and unflinching determination; that the armies of the North were overthrown in Virginia, and only succeeded in reconquering the territory of the Confederate States after a conflict of four years; that the North did, in fact, recognize the conflict as a war by the proclamation of blockade, by the seizure and condemnation of neutral ships, the number of vessels captured or destroyed by vessels of the United States during the war, for breach of blockade or in battle, exceeding 1,200. To these facts the British Government applies the following general propositions, which it believes to be in accordance with the principles of international law and the practice of nations: That it is the duty of a neutral Government, in all matters relating to war, to act impartially toward the belligerent powers; that this duty, inasmuch as it flows directly from the conception of neutrality, attends the relation of neutrality wherever it exists, and is not affected by considerations arising from the political relation which before the war the belligerents may have sustained to one another; that in maritime war a neutral Power is bound to recognize, in matters relating to the war, commissions issued and captures made by each belligerent; and, lastly, that where either belligerent is a community or body of persons not recognized by the neutral power as constituting a Sovereign State, commissions issued by such a belligerent are recognized as acts emanating, not, indeed from a sovereign Government, but from a person or persons exercising *de facto*, in relation to the war, the powers of a sovereign Government."

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The Bishop of Orleans on M. Littre—Protest of Monsignor Dupanloup.

Monsignor DUPANLOUP's speech in opposition to the election of M. LITTRE is published in the *Gazette de France*. The Bishop begins by saying that he has a high personal esteem for M. LITTRE, who, indeed, is made almost the type of a *savant* by his industry, his profound learning, his fearless love of truth. But the Bishop adds that the philosopher is a positivist, an atheist, a materialist, and a socialist. In conclusion, the Bishop says:

"My spirit and my thoughts are raised to a region higher, I dare to say, than that of the Academy itself. It is France that I see; I cannot turn my eyes from her misery and danger. How! you would save France, and it is thus that you act! A solemn glorification of materialism and socialism—this is what you prepare for her, now, when she is at the edge of an abyss. All is taken from this unhappy land—peace, security, faith, Jesus Christ, redemption, the cross; and what is left—God, the soul, law, moral liberty, the future life—you would also take away. What more would you have? And what other blows would you receive? Ah! it is not so much my Church which they would destroy; it is your home! And I must come here and defend it. For all those things which are your last desires—reason, philosophy, society, the basis of your institutions, the principle of your laws, the foundation of your doctrines, the subject of your books, the sanctity of your hearths, the morals of your children; these are the things which I defend, and which you throw away in crowning those who would destroy them. The Académie Française is respected by all the world, and now what will you make of it? For whom, now, could you keep from the threshold of your Academy? I look round for M. COUSIN, and I grieve that I cannot see him for two reasons: First, because at this moment I stand up for the defense of spiritual philosophy. He said to me eight years ago, apropos of the same candidature, 'This is a question of the fundamental truths of the human spirit, of the axioms of all society; you will speak for us.' And I grieve for M. COUSIN's absence because I have not forgotten the courageous opposition which he offered in another Academy to the election of a very honest man, as worthy of respect as M. LITTRE. 'Your friend,' he said to the defenders of this candidate, 'is an atheist, a materialist, and he uses as much common sense. He is at liberty to write his books, to gain readers, and to win a great name; but the day will come when common sense, which is not philosophy, but which is the judge of philosophy, will sit in judgment on his tomb and erase his name from the list of thinkers. He is ineligible so long as the Academy cares for the studies of youth, and does not wish to efface all significance from the honor of being one of her members.'"

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

A Russian View of the Situation.

The official Russian *Government Messenger* publishes in its impression of the 9th (21st) ult. a remarkable article under the title of "The General Political Situation of Europe." "There is no epoch in modern history," says the writer, "which has raised up such a complexity of important political questions as the present. Italy has attained her unity; the Empire of Germany under the hegemony of Prussia is now an accomplished fact, and the Power thus formed is developing itself under exceptional conditions; France has been weakened and reduced in size; Austria is shaken and in process of reform; the Pope has lost his temporal power; the Catholic Church is tottering under questions of faith, and above all these difficulties hovers the International, threatening to destroy the foundations of social order. This is a situation which justly excites the attention of Cabinets, statesmen and the press. At this point, to quote a celebrated case of some time, it was thought he was dead. Last week, however, he returned, laden with presents for his wife and child, who he anticipated would be ready to receive him with open arms. To his chagrin, he found she had remarried, and was the mother of three children by her second husband. At first she refused to recognize her former husband. The three subsequently met, talked the matter over in a "business-like manner," and agreed that the woman should stay with her second husband, and the first husband should have his child."

The Bolton correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* telegraphs under date of Jan. 3: "Last night MASSAKTI, the lion-tamer at Manders' Menagerie, now exhibiting in this town, was torn to pieces by the lions with whom he was performing. He struck one of the lions on the nose, slipped on to his feet and armless side, and one of the lions immediately seized him by the scalp, and tore it almost off. The other lions then sprang upon him, and tore off the flesh completely from the lower part of his back and thighs, and inflicted serious injuries upon his chest, breaking also his right and only arm. The excitement in the show was so intense that the slides dividing the cage could not be got in. One of the lions then dragged their victim from the separate compartment back to the infuriated group, who again set upon him. The partitions were at last got up. The mangled body of the lion-tamer was then recovered and taken to the Infirmary, where, however, he died in ten minutes."

A sale is announced as about to be made in Paris of the puppets or marionettes which the late M. PONSON DU TERRAIL, the well-known romance writer, made use of when employed in composing the voluminous *feuilletons* for which he was so celebrated. These puppets, which represent the various characters of the author's different novels, are small dolls about one foot high; their faces were carved expressly for M. DU TERRAIL's use, by M. DOLLEGUS, a Swiss artist. These marionettes are divided into groups, each group bearing the name of the story in which the personages composing it played a part. For his great—in length, at least—work of "Rocambole" the author had no fewer than 282 puppets. It should perhaps be mentioned that this last work fills nearly a score of closely-printed volumes. M. PONSON DU TERRAIL at one time contributed simultaneously five distinct novels to the *feuilletons* of five distinct journals in Paris; and it is not to be wondered at that he was driven to the use of mechanical contrivances in order to avoid confusing his plots. It is said that M. PAUL FEVAL and M. VICTORIEN SARDOU employ the same plan.

A correspondent of the *XIX. Siècle*, writing from Rochelle, states that he witnessed the arrival of a batch or eighteen Communist convicts, including GROUSSET, the JOURDE, and other well-known leaders of the late insurrection, and he thus describes their appearance: "PASCHAL GROUSSET has become rather thin. He carried under his arm three or four books. He wore a brown paletot and a tall hat, and carried a small bag. Immediately upon alighting from the cellular carriage in which they had been conveyed his first care was to light his cigar. JOURDE, who accompanied him, was pale and melancholy. His light blue eyes were covered by a shade. ASSI, whose name was mentioned by one of the persons present, as he descended from the carriage, turned a furious glance upon the man who identified him. His head was bare and his brow was wrinkled. His blue eyes turned rapidly upon all around; he appeared to be indifferent, but by a close observer a kind of feverish agitation could be detected. CHAMPY was enveloped in a white comforter, and the felt hat of BILLIORAY was so pressed down that his face could scarcely be seen. The other convicts followed slowly without uttering a word, and were marched off to the quay, where they embarked on board the vessel which was to convey them to Fort Boyard."

Sudden Return of Mayor Hall.

The truant Mayor has returned to his desk in the City Hall. The return occurred at noon of yesterday, at which hour a buzz ran around the building and all over the Department that A. OAKEY HALL had "turned up," and was once more performing the duties of the Chief Magistrate of the City. On being questioned in regard to his return, Mayor HALL said: "The Acting Mayor has gone to Albany; that's the reason I am here today." He declined to state positively whether he would remain for any length of time, or whether Gen. COCHRANE is to be his permanent successor. On being pressed to give an answer on this subject he said: "Well, I guess I'll drop in every day and see how things go on." In reference to his course in taking a vacation, he says he doesn't see why people should be surprised; that there is nothing unusual in it at all. Gov. HOFFMAN and FERNANDO WOOD both having done it when Mayor. The popular impression is that Mayor HALL has no intention of resigning, but that he will serve out his full term, unless he is compelled to surrender and retire to the shades of private life.

Tweed and Connolly.

TWEED still lingers and still refuses to say whether or not he is going to Albany. Yesterday he was at his office in Duane-street, seeming to be very busy.

CONNOLLY was not to be seen yesterday, although his friends asserted that he was still in the City. Monday next is the last day allowed by law for his sureties to justify, but it is probable that this procedure will be completed tomorrow or next day.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. HARRY KING, Queen VICTORIA's huntsman, is dead.

Gen. CASTELNAU, formerly Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, had arrived in Paris from London.

The students at Moscow who signed the address in favor of liberty of the Press have been, without exception, banished to Siberia.

The Roman Catholic clergy of London have announced to their flocks that they will not attend the funeral of any person over whose body a wake has been previously held.

The *Journal de Marseilles* announces that the father of the late Col. ROSSEL has accepted the candidature as representative of the Department of Var, tendered to him by a deputation.

A new pagoda has just been completed at Rangoon amid great popular rejoicings. The Rangoon *Gazette* says that "the total height of the pagoda and *htee* is shown 240 cubits and 6 inches, equivalent to about 375 English feet.

M. COURBET, on a sick certificate of Dr. NELATON, has been transferred from the St. Pelagie Prison to Dr. DUVAL'S asylum, in the Avenue du Roule, where, although not in the open air, he will enjoy every possible comfort. Within two months his term of imprisonment will expire.

The *Vienna Press* publishes the following from Odessa, dated 22d December: "A terrible catastrophe has taken place in the Caspian Sea, the Russian screw steamer *Kuma* having foundered, with all her passengers. She had on board twenty-eight large cannon and war materials to the value of 1,000,000 roubles."

It is reported at Vienna, says the *Eastern Budget*, that the prospect of a solution of the Roumanian Railway question is very unfavorable, and that Prince CHARLES has determined to abdicate if an arrangement is not arrived at during the present session of the Roumanian Parliament.

The death is announced of Mr. NELSON LEE, for many years lessee and manager of the City of London Theatre, and who until a recent period had the management of the theatrical, pantomimic and other holiday amusements at the Crystal Palace. Mr. LEE was well known in the theatrical world as an experienced writer of pantommes.

In accordance with an arrangement made by the solicitors on both sides of the Tichborne case, the jurors have received thirty guineas each, thus making seventy guineas altogether paid to each juror for the seventy days during which the trial has already lasted. The case was to be resumed on the 15th inst., when the Attorney-General was to begin the defense to the claim set up for the baronetcy.

The following telegram has been received by the Committee of the Persian Famine Fund from Mr. BRUCE at Ispahan: "Thanks for £1,000. Famine worse than ever. Our poor list —10,000 dependent upon us. Daily deaths from starvation, 3,000. Feridan Christians starving. In addition Ispahan poor thrown on us. Jews starving. What can we expect? Three thousand pounds monthly will not feed all."

Considerable improvements have been effected in the musical services at some of the great Jewish synagogues in England of late years, but the Rabbis in Paris have gone so far out of the beaten track as to allow some operatic artists to star at a solemn service held on the anniversary of the death of FRANCHETTI, who died on the 2d of December last, from wounds received during the war.

On the 11th ult., a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Gallipoli, and some days later the town was visited by a violent storm which destroyed a number of *caïques* and other wooden erections on the seaboard. In the interior the cold has been intense. Travelers have taken ten days to make their way from Adrianople, and several persons have been frozen to death near Kourandagh.

A very valuable collection of American literary works existed at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. It comprised 12,000 volumes on scientific and literary matters, and a mass of official documents relative to the legislation of the various States of the Union. Placed in order, catalogued, and classified in one of the rooms of the school in the Rue Descamps, until they can be transferred to the new mairie, this valuable library escaped the general disaster of the Hotel de Ville.

The Pope has found means to give a new explanation of the sense in which he understands the word captivity. At the reception of the delegation of three Roman parishes he said: "I am not a prisoner in the ordinary sense of the word. I have neither a warden in my prison nor guards at my gates. But I am morally imprisoned, for it would be impossible for me to go out without my person and my dignity being offended."

In the various colleges of Paris a distribution of chassepots for the use of the pupils has just taken place. The drill was to have been commenced regularly on the reassembling of the students after the Christmas vacation. The weapon is smaller than that used in the army, being two inches shorter, while the weight has been calculated in proportion to the strength of lads of from fifteen to seventeen years.

The Emperor of Brazil entertained all the members of the ORLEANS family present in Paris at dinner on New-Year's DAY. The Prince and Princess DE JOINVILLE, the Duke D'AUMALE, the Count DE NEMOURS, and the Count and Countess DE PARIS were at table in the Grand Hotel. After dinner the party sallied forth on foot to look at the fair on the Boulevards. Their Brazilian Majesties finished the evening by dropping into the Theatre Français, where they remained for half an hour.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceramicon of Athens. Several tombs, some quite intact, have been brought to light, and among them is that of two ambassadors of Corcyra (Corfu,) who formed part of the deputation from XENOPHON, sent to ask for the assistance of the Athenians against the Lacedemonians. Another bears the name of HIPPARELE, daughter of ALCIBIADES. Other researches have led to the finding a monument, composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions, and belonging to the VEXPLEOS family, and a sixth, ornamented with a basso-relievo composed of two women, one standing and the other seated.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a notice from Gen. LADMIRAULT, Governor of Paris, that in consequence of the practice of exhibiting and offering for sale drawings and emblems of a nature to provoke a disturbance of the public peace, he has ordered: 1. The exhibition, offering for sale, and the hawking of drawings, photographs, or emblems calculated to disturb the public peace, are prohibited. This prohibition specially applies to the exhibition and offering for sale of portraits of persons who have been prosecuted or condemned for participation in the recent insurrectionary events."

The Hereditary Prince of SAXE-WEIMAR, who is betrothed to a daughter of the late Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, recently deceased at Prague, has just escaped a serious danger. The young Prince had left St. Petersburg by a train which ran off the line between Kovno and Wilna. Several of the carriages were precipitated from the top of the embankment and broken to pieces, but a telegram has been received stating that no injury has been sustained by the Prince nor any of his suite.

A general levy of recruits for the German navy will take place this month, and the men will be drawn from all parts of the Confederation, instead of from North Germany alone, as hitherto. The recruits will be divided into sailors, ship Captains, and artisans of various kinds, and engine-men. The latter will be drafted into the machinist corps which was formed in 1868, and which will be to a certain extent utilized for the new military railway battalions. It is calculated that the total naval force of Germany, including reserves, will now consist of from 10,000 to 11,000 men, of whom about a third have already been thoroughly trained for all branches of the service.

About eight years ago, during the Cotton famine, a man named GEORGE BYROM left Oldham, in England, to seek a livelihood in America, leaving a wife and child behind. Upon his arrival in America he opened a correspondence with his wife, which, however, he shortly after broke off, and nothing being heard of him for some time, it was thought he was dead. Last week, however, he returned, laden with presents for his wife and child, who he anticipated would be ready to receive him with open arms. To his chagrin, he found she had remarried, and was the mother of three children by her second husband. At first she refused to recognize her former husband. The three subsequently met, talked the matter over in a "business-like manner," and agreed that the woman should stay with her second husband, and the first husband should have his child."

The Bolton correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* telegraphs under date of Jan. 3: "Last night MASSAKTI, the lion-tamer at Manders' Menagerie, now exhibiting in this town, was torn to pieces by the lions with whom he was performing. He struck one of the lions on the nose, slipped on to his feet and armless side, and one of the lions immediately seized him by the scalp, and tore it almost off. The other lions then sprang upon him, and tore off the flesh completely from the lower part of his back and thighs, and inflicted serious injuries upon his chest, breaking also his right and only arm. The excitement in the show was so intense that the slides dividing the cage could not be got in. One of the lions then dragged their victim from the separate compartment back to the infuriated group, who again set upon him. The partitions were at last got up. The mangled body of the lion-tamer was then recovered and taken to the Infirmary, where, however, he died in ten minutes."

A sale is announced as about to be made in Paris of the puppets or marionettes which the late M. PONSON DU TERRAIL, the well-known romance writer, made use of when employed in composing the voluminous *feuilletons* for which he was so celebrated. These puppets, which represent the various characters of the author's different novels, are small dolls about one foot high; their faces were carved expressly for M. DU TERRAIL's use, by M. DOLLEGUS, a Swiss artist. These marionettes are divided into groups, each group bearing the name of the story in which the personages composing it played a part. For his great—in length, at least—work of "Rocambole" the author had no fewer than 282 puppets. It should perhaps be mentioned that this last work fills nearly a score of closely-printed volumes. M. PONSON DU TERRAIL at one time contributed simultaneously five distinct novels to the *feuilletons* of five distinct journals in Paris; and it is not to be wondered at that he was driven to the use of mechanical contrivances in order to avoid confusing his plots. It is said that M. PAUL FEVAL and M. VICTORIEN SARDOU employ the same plan.

A correspondent of the *XIX. Siècle*, writing from Rochelle, states that he witnessed the arrival of a batch or eighteen Communist convicts, including GROUSSET, the JOURDE, and other well-known leaders of the late insurrection, and he thus describes their appearance: "PASCHAL GROUSSET has become rather thin. He carried under his arm three or four books. He wore a brown paletot and a tall hat, and carried a small bag. Immediately upon alighting from the cellular carriage in which they had been conveyed his first care was to light his cigar. JOURDE, who accompanied him, was pale and melancholy. His light blue eyes were covered by a shade. ASSI, whose name was mentioned by one of the persons present, as he descended from the carriage, turned a furious glance upon the man who identified him. His head was bare and his brow was wrinkled. His blue eyes turned rapidly upon all around; he appeared to be indifferent, but by a close observer a kind of feverish agitation could be detected. CHAMPY was enveloped in a white comforter, and the felt hat of BILLIORAY was so pressed down that his face could scarcely be seen. The other convicts followed slowly without uttering a word, and were marched off to the quay, where they embarked on board the vessel which was to convey them to Fort Boyard."

Sudden Return of Mayor Hall.

The truant Mayor has returned to his desk in the City Hall. The return occurred at noon of yesterday, at which hour a buzz ran around the building and all over the Department that A. OAKEY HALL had "turned up," and was once more performing the duties of the Chief Magistrate of the City. On being questioned in regard to his return, Mayor HALL said: "The Acting Mayor has gone to Albany; that's the reason I am here today." He declined to state positively whether he would remain for any length of time, or whether Gen. COCHRANE is to be his permanent successor. On being pressed to give an answer on this subject he said: "Well, I guess I'll drop in every day and see how things go on." In reference to his course in taking a vacation, he says he doesn't see why people should be surprised; that there is nothing unusual in it at all. Gov. HOFFMAN and FERNANDO WOOD both having done it when Mayor. The popular impression is that Mayor HALL has no intention of resigning, but that he will serve out his full term, unless he is compelled to surrender and retire to the shades of private life.

Tweed and Connolly.

TWEED still lingers and still refuses to say whether or not he is going to Albany. Yesterday he was at his office in Duane-street, seeming to be very busy.

CONNOLLY was not to be seen yesterday, although his friends asserted that he was still in the City. Monday next is the last day allowed by law for his sureties to justify, but it is probable that this procedure will be completed tomorrow or next day.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Examination by the Congressional Committee.

The Steam-Ship Companies and the Appraiser's Office—Important Affidavit by an Ex-Revenue Official—Charles S. Spencer's Testimony.

The following is a report of the day session of the Committee yesterday:

A communication was read, signed by the agents of all the lines of European steamers entering this port, stating that for years they have been annoyed by reclamations made by importers for losses on goods that had almost invariably been sent to the Appraiser's office, where, when application was made, they were told that the packages had been received there in bad order. The steam-ship companies, on the contrary, say that the Custom-house cartman's receipt almost invariably shows the goods to have been received in good order, but that the officials at the Appraiser's office would give no receipts at all when they passed into their hands. These losses had to be borne either by the importers or the ship, and although not so frequent now as two years ago, yet they continue. The signers believe that an investigation will show the robberies in almost all such cases to have been committed in the Appraiser's office.

An affidavit, with a request to be summoned as a witness, was received from BERNARD HESS, of No. 236 Clinton-street, formerly a United States Revenue officer, making the following charges:

First—Deponent says that the present Secretary of the Interior, COLUMBUS DELANO, was made aware of the facts of the defalcation and frauds committed by one JOSHUA T. BAILEY, a Collector of the Fourth District of New-York, and now a fugitive from justice, which information was totally ignored by said DELANO while Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the loss to the Government could have been prevented had said DELANO investigated said charges.

Secondly—Deponent holds in his possession United States revenue stamps which were shown to the said DELANO at the same time, together with other creditable proofs of the frauds, which were also ignored.

Thirdly—That upon my information from Internal Revenue Inspectors bonds were sent to the United States District Attorney, in the City of New-York, who have violated their office of trust by illegally selling or disposing of said stamps, but no action was taken by said District-Attorney in the premises. Amount involved, $20,000.

Fourthly—Deponent further states that men are appointed and now hold office in the New-York Custom-house who have been in distilling business, and largely indebted to the Government on their illegal transactions while engaged in said business, said appointments were made by Collector THOMAS MURPHY, and deponent is cognizant of the names of said persons, and will furnish them when called on.

Fifthly—The deponent further states that he used his utmost endeavor to prevail upon said DELANO and said District-Attorney, to further the ends of justice, but which endeavors proved in vain, and deponent is prepared to give further information and evidence pertaining to the makers aforesaid, when legally called upon, and will furnish creditable proof to sustain the same. BERNARD HESS.

CHARLES H. MEYSER was examined, and said: I have been a resident of this State all my life. I am at present an Inspector of Customs. I have read Gen. PALMER's statement before this Committee in reference to myself. The statement made by him in regard to me is utterly untrue. He said I was removed on a charge of fraudulently withholding liquors, which is wrong, for he subsequently admitted that the cause of my removal was that my friend Mr. SPENCER was in caucus to have him removed from his position.

Q.—Were you a sampler in the Custom-house when Gen. PALMER came into office? A.—Yes, Sir. The circumstances in connection with the allegations against me are these: In my ordinary duties it is customary to take samples of all goods that may be found on the pier, and on the occasion referred to I took some eighteen samples of wines and brandies. It is untrue, as he states, that I was denied the right to sample these goods by the merchant, and the next I heard of the matter was an order for an investigation on it. The cooper stated I had taken fifty samples of liquors, but I explained to Gen. PALMER it was wholly impossible that I could have done so. The allegation of the cooper also asserted that no return of the samples was made by me, which was incorrect, as the liquors were passed on my representation. I was discharged, I believe, for the reason already stated, but was again appointed by Mr. MURPHY, who considered the entire circumstances of the case.

Senator FERRY—What is the interval between the period of your discharge and your reappointment as inspector? A.—Seven or eight months. The merchant refused to allow the liquors to be sampled in his store, for the reason that they had been already sampled at the pier.

Senator Bayard—Gen. PALMER testified that you were discharged for the allegations which, in his judgment, were sustained. A.—He expressed a different judgment to me, and I think to Mr. HUGH GARDNER. He saw my defense was complete, and I was wholly exonerated. My duties as a sampler were to walk upon the pier and take samples of merchandise generally. After this trouble with Gen. PALMER, I was not continued in this department, but was removed to another. In my new department, that of verifier, I was altogether confined to inside work. I considered my transfer, when taken in connection with the statement of Gen. PALMER, a complete exoneration.

Q.—If Gen. PALMER was satisfied with your conduct as sampler, why did he remove you? A.—Removals are a question of expediency, and do not affect a person's standing in the Custom-house. The name of the firm, I think, was Rose & Co. I would have sampled more casks, and had a sufficient number of bottles. The conversation between myself and Gen. PALMER was sought by me, and the result was satisfactory.

Samuel BARCLAY, sworn, said: I know Mr. HEYSER, the last witness. I was with him on the pier at the time this liquor question arose. I met him on the dock and accompanied him down there.

Q.—Do you know how many casks he sampled? A.—I don't know. I am sure he could not have sampled fifty casks, or anything like it.

Senator Casserly—You seem to take an interest in this matter? A.—I do. My word was doubted because Gen. PALMER was informed my brother kept a faro bank. I do not help to carry the baskets or bottles for Mr. HEYSER. I know he did not sample all the casks, because he stated so to the cooper at the time.

To Senator Stuart—I could not say how many bottles HEYSER had, but they were all packed in a small fish-basket.

CHARLES S. SPENCER testified: I know Mr. HEYSER and Gen. PALMER. I recommended HEYSER for a position in the Appraiser's office, and he was appointed.

Q.—Had you a conversation with Gen. PALMER in relation to the charge against him? A.—I had, Sir, and asked for an investigation, adding that, if being guilty of the cause of my removal, an investigation was had, and on its termination Gen. PALMER assured me he was entirely innocent of the charge: I heard nothing of the matter for about two months, when Mr. HEYSER told me he had been removed; on Mr. MURPHY's appointment, I asked that this gentleman be again appointed; the subject of the charge was then mooted, and further examination was determined on; the result of that was, that Mr. MURPHY was convinced of Mr. HEYSER's innocence, and determined on reappointing him; since then I believe he has discharged his duty faithfully. In rel

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 18: Nos. 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 18½, 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
43—Peck vs. Burns.
46—Tomas vs. Jewett.
52—Fuller vs. Steam-tug *Wyoming.*
53—Heroy vs. ship *Mont-eagle.*
54—Appleman vs. Schooner *S. Waterman.*
55—The United States vs. Barge *Independence.*
56—Brown vs. Lond.
57—Chase vs. Sloop *Nevada.*
58—New-Jersey Lighterage Co. vs. Schooner *Hero.*

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
207—Hoyt vs. Sprague.
212—Howell vs. Sherman.
215—Histon vs. Murray.
216—Martine vs. Internat'l Life Ins. Society.
218—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
221—Levy vs. Straus.
222—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFeely.
224—Reines vs. Bernes.
225—Morris vs. McCaffrey.
226—Young vs. Phœnix Insurance Co.
227—Hoover vs. Greenbaum.
228—Adams vs. The Mayor.
229—Bliss vs. Schwartz.
230—Clark vs. Purcell.
231—Brown vs. McKee.
232—Brown vs. Stoughton.
233—Green vs. Trask.
234—Hunt vs. Kahn.
235—Potts vs. Norfolk and P. R. R. Co.
236—Lewenthal vs. The Mayor.
237—Nolan vs. H. R. P. Co.
238—Barclay vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
239—In re. Lillienthal.
240—Pacific Fire Ins. Co. vs. Levy.
241—Robinson vs. Chittenden.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
9—Lester vs. Cohen.
54—Waddy vs. Egan.
59—Wright vs. Cutter.
64—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
72½—Scott vs. Society of Tammany.
76—Marine Bank, Chicago, vs. Van Brunt.
77—Hay vs. White.
78—Jones vs. Millard.
85—Protheroe vs. Stinart.
87—Weed Sew'g-machine Co. vs. Howard.
92—Wisfull vs. Meyers.
97—Merwin vs. Brett.
100—Spies vs. Central Savings Bank.

Call No. 102—Fuller vs. Avery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
467—Hyde vs. Central National Bank.
765—Merz vs. Erie Railway Co.
957—Lynch vs. Bunn.
981—Fessington vs. Fose.
99—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
997—Emmons vs. Alling.
1001—Kellogg vs. Diople.
1003—Rowell vs. Ashcroft.
1005—Nelson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.
1009—Low vs. Hamond.
1009½—Powell vs. Wells.
1011—Swan vs. Munford.
1013—Ogden vs. Herr.
1015—Mitchell vs. Reed.
1021—Wiswall vs. Norton.
1025—G. Cloak vs. Wade.
1029—Peabody vs. Hamilton.
1031—Cloe vs. Manhattan Relief Association.
1033—Wheaton vs. Hyde.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co. of N. Y.
903—Ettinger vs. North Am. Fire Ins. Co.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Ins. Co.
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
909—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
585—Klein vs. Badenhoff.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Co.
806—Reade vs. Waterhous
1283—Townsend vs. Burr.
1293—Schuster vs. Bache.
979—Waterbach vs. Koehler.

Added Causes.

Nos.
1377—Mahoney vs. Schowman.
1379—Machade vs. Pacific Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
1381—Harrison vs. Foss.
1387—Kirk vs. Pickersgill.
1389—Shaw vs. Scott.
1391—Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson R. R. Co.
1392—Amory vs. Amory.
1396—Fleming vs. S. Car. & N. Y. Co.
1397—Strous vs. Lichten.
1399—Scott vs. Babcock.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool, and London Ins. Co.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
908—Ettinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.
910—Relief Fire Ins. Co. vs. Corprew.
1038—Kinelstead vs. Tuchrback.
798—Tuchrback vs. Jardine.
760—Andrews vs. O'Brien.
832—Ledwich vs. McKinn.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
950—Wrighoe vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
938—Powell vs. Beirne.
1170—Montgomery Queen vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
848—Tallcott vs. Bedding.
874—Fluskle vs. Mason.
997—Tuchrback vs. Kehler.
1177—Mahoney vs. Schenman.
1379—Nachade vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
1381—Kirk vs. Pickersgill.
1387—Harrison vs. Foss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
7658—Pessinger vs. Rose.
7677—Pelton vs. Brown.
6485—Bell vs. Phœnix.
6899—Reimbeimer vs. Aaron.
6879—Von Sachs vs. Hulbert.
6863—Hubbell vs. Rogers.
7770—Same vs. Same.
6996—Valentine vs. Cole.
7419—Frank vs. Lynch.
7423—Belireus vs. Dowling.
7582—Weller vs. Wolz.
7634—Bondy vs. Wetzgen.
7673—Wilcox vs. Wolf.
8288—Clinton vs. Becker.
8510—Lester vs. Warner.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
——Karston vs. Chrisen.
7600—Farrell vs. Cochrane.
7607—O'Reilley vs. Coymylray.
7608—Dunbar vs. Tolmade.
7552—Sower vs. Garcia.
7535—Siegel vs. Runk.
8125—Pearsall vs. Kennedy.
7692—Toungeman vs. Hoffman
7697—Culiver vs. Guinn.
7782—Weile vs. Berge.
7783—Dater vs. Moynach.
7786—Grady vs. Fair.
7789—Cronin vs. Becker.
7790—Haller vs. Joly.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
7498—Whytal vs. Shaw.
8618—Barn vs. Janoske.
8528—Bernstein vs. Puillman.
7033—Fresse vs. Alyea.
8421—Staun vs. Prentice.
8467—Arkeli vs. Nelson.
8540—Hart vs. Nelson.
8541—Chase vs. Stout.
8569—Rice vs. Altenbrandt.
8613—Kurzman vs. Hoffman.
8614—Paxton vs. Swift.
8615—Same vs. Same.
8616—Newcombe vs. Jarozlowski.
8617—Same vs. Same.
8619—Niles vs. Sampson.
8620—Byrnes vs. Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Mara (continued;) rape.
2—The People vs. Geo. S. Byrne; rape.
3—The People vs. Charles King, Thos. Brown and John O'Connor; robbery.
4—The People vs. Joseph Parker; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Wm. Pitt; burglary.
6—The People vs. John Kelly; burglary.
7—The People vs. John Kelly (two cases;) burglary.
8—The People vs. Wm. Leverich; petit larceny.
9—The People vs. Wm. Robosky and Joseph Schwind; receiving stolen goods.
10—The People vs. Lawrence Dorsey; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Frank Wilkins; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Bridget Robinson; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Wm. Harding; larceny from the person.
14—The People vs. Thos. Allen, John Lynes et al.; larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 17.

By Judge Barrett.

Clark *vs.* Akerly; motion granted.

Griswold et al. *vs.* McNally, &c.; injunction dissolved.

Jones *vs.* Lawrence, &c.; motion granted, except as to the fine.

Pratt et al. *vs.* Freleigh; attachment granted unless defendant pays $10 costs of this motion within five days, and submits to examination.

Charles W. Kearney *vs.* The Washoe Tool Company; report confirmed and order granted.

The Arsonia Brass and Copper Company *vs.* Alfred Bliss et al; motion denied.

Susan F. Rice, Administratrix, *vs.* Wm. B. Hollister et al.; motion granted.

Jacob Weeks *vs.* Adelaide M. De Lavalette et al.; judgment ordered, with reference to Hon. Josiah Sutherland to sell; extra allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.

E. W. Whitlock *vs.* Francis W. Roe et al.; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

John Koch *vs.* John Warden, Levi Underwood *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, Washington M. Thurman *vs.* Augeline G. Wicks; orders granted.

Samuel G. Hull *vs.* Charles H. Blackhurst; motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

By Judge Loew.

Boehm *vs.* Hackawitz; bail reduced to $1,000.

Peoard *vs.* Reich et al.; motion to continue injunction denied.

Lecompte *vs.* Terwilliger; motion to open default denied without costs.

Buck *vs* Naylor; memorandum for counsel.

Connolly *vs.* Worthington; motion to open default granted on payment of $15 costs, within five days from the service of a copy of this order.

William Brewster *vs.* Equitable Life Insurance Company; motion denied.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Lewis Frank *vs.* Emanuel Lowenstein; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee on Character of Applicants for Membership of the Bar, are requested to be present in the Supreme Court General Term Room at 3 P. M. today.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Frank H. Tinkham vs. *Sheridan Shook.*—This was a suit to recover the value of 262 barrels of spirits, alleged to have been illegally delivered by defendant. The evidence presented showed that in May, 1868, the goods were transferred from an United States bonded warehouse in the Fourth District, under Collector Bailey, to another in the Thirty-second District, under Collector Shook. Mr. Tinkham received written notice of the transfer, and called on Mr. Shafer, Deputy Collector of the Thirty-second District, to withdraw said barrels. On making application for this purpose, it was found that the goods were not entered in his name, but in the name of one Simon Frank, a stranger to the plaintiff. In reference to this, Mr. Shook said he knew all about it, and assumed the responsibility of entering the barrels in Frank's name, but should not deliver them to any one without further considering the matter. Eventually the goods were delivered to said Frank, notwithstanding the plaintiff served through his attorneys a notice on the defendant that they were the exclusive property of said Tinkham, and should be delivered to him. General denial was offered in defense. The case was not concluded when the Court rose.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Injunction Against the Board—The Rights of Lessees of Docks—Opening of the Plaintiffs' Case.

The motion to perpetuate the injunction issued some time since by the Supreme Court, restraining the Dock Commissioners from taking possession of certain docks and structures thereon, held by private parties, came on for argument before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiffs were five in all, in whose behalf temporary injunctions had been issued, two of whom were represented by Messrs. FINE & GALLAGHER, two by MAN & PARSONS, and one by Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE. On behalf of the City appeared Corporation Counsel RICHARD O'GORMAN, Mr. CALVIN and Mr. ANDERSON. The Board, before the issuing of these injunctions, had passed a resolution directing, with some few exceptions, the removal of all buildings on bulkheads and piers below Chambers-street. LEONARD G. COHEN and CORNELIUS STROM are owners of buildings erected on the bulkhead adjoining the Hoboken Ferry, which they had leased from Mr. STEVENS. Among the exceptions made in the resolution of the Board was the property west of Washington Market, and it was claimed that this property, though not directly west, was, nevertheless, included within the recognized limits of West Washington Market, the buildings being used for market purposes; that the purpose of the Dock Commissioners was to create a new system of docks, and that for this purpose it must be some years before they have any occasion, according to their own plans, to interfere with their occupation. It is further claimed on behalf of the plaintiffs that under the resolution of the Common Council of 1858 they are expressly authorized to keep these buildings on the bulkhead, that resolution being passed on account of the uselessness, by reason of the adjoining ferry-slip, of this bulkhead for ordinary mercantile purposes.

COFFEY, another of the plaintiffs, had barges at the bulkhead by permission of the Captain of the Port, an authority paramount, it was claimed, except where the preservation and stability of the piers themselves was concerned.

Mr. CALVIN, on behalf of the Dock Commissioners, submitted to the Court the laws dedicating the piers and bulkheads to commercial purposes, together with affidavits showing that the buildings were such obstructions; and as to COFFEY'S case, that his barge was used, not for commercial purposes, but as an oyster-saloon, while the slip can be used by, and is needed for the accommodation of canal boats.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., submitted the paper in the case of PECK & WANDELL, dealers in lumber, occupying the bulk-head at the foot of Spring-street, under a lease from the City, and assignments of leases of adjoining bulkheads. These parties claim that they obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings, under approval of the Supreme Court, the right to erect a building on the bulkhead, and that such building was, and is now, necessary to their business, and that its removal would cause them irreparable injury, and prevent them fulfilling contracts which they had entered into before they were notified to remove it.

The answer in this case is substantially the same as in the other case, denying the right of leasing the wharfs except to receive wharfage and receive and remove goods, and that the building is an obstruction to commerce, and a nuisance. That the lease was a lease to establish a ferry; that this was all the power the Controller could grant by law, and that the building and building materials incumber West-street itself, leaving at one point only fourteen feet between the railroad and the buildings, and leaving no westerly sidewalk.

Two others of the plaintiffs, Messrs. WILLIAMS and BLACK, were represented by Mr. FINE. The former of these parties occupies wharfs at which he keeps barges for the receipt and delivery of hay, and the allegations in the complaint are similar to those in the preceding cases. In the case of BLACK, the right involved is that of the use of a dumping-board, on which the plaintiff, under contract with the City to remove refuse, dumps the same and redelivers it to parties in New-Jersey, and that its use was necessary for that purpose, and it has been used under a permit from the Dock Commissioners dated last year.

On behalf of the Commissioners in this last case, as in all the others, it is denied that the water grant extended beyond the easterly line of West street, and they deny any authority in any Board to grant permits for a nuisance, which the dumping-board had been repeatedly complained of as being.

In making the opening argument for the plaintiffs, Mr. FINE contended that the City had no right over the lands under water, except so far as granted by charter. He referred to the various statutes and charters on the subject, and claimed that all of them had recognized the right of the owner of the upland to the water lots in front, and that consequently the action of the Department of Docks, or any other departments of the City, in cases of this character was unwarranted.

The further argument of the case was adjourned until today.

American Shipping Interests—Memorial to Congress.

The following memorial to Congress, from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, in regard to the depressed condition of American shipping interests, has been forwarded to Washington:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents that the present great depression of the American shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce urgently needs the prompt interposition of Congress for its relief. The larger and more valuable portion of that commerce is now carried on in ocean steamers built of iron. In the construction of that class of vessels, the ship-builders of the United States are at present unable, in point of cost, to successfully compete with those of Great Britain. This inability arises from various causes, among which, it is believed, the three following are the most obvious and efficient:

1. The higher cost of American labor, skilled and unskilled.

2. The higher cost of the materials used, whether of foreign or home production. This arises, in part, from our high tariff of duties levied on foreign imports. The amount of duties paid must, of course, be added to the cost of the foreign materials used, and the protection which these duties afford the home producers must necessarily enhance the price of the domestic materials used.

3. The great increase of price, both of labor and materials, caused by our excessive issue of irredeemable paper money, but which has failed to produce, since the close of the war, a corresponding increase in the premium on gold coin.

Statistics show that the average prices of labor and property are now at least fifty per cent. higher in our present currency than those which obtained before its issue, and yet it can be exchanged for gold at a difference of only nine per cent. This difference of some forty per cent. between the increased cost of labor and material and the premium on gold is felt in its full force by our shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce, because the ships are built with currency at an increased cost of fifty per cent., and they are paid for their services in coin, which will command only nine per cent. premium in exchange for currency.

There are other disabilities under which our foreign shipping interest is now suffering. But those named are deemed sufficient to show the necessity of prompt measures of relief if we would save this important interest from utter ruin. It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine what those measures should be. But your memorialists would respectfully recommend, as one of the measures for relief, the payment of liberal compensation for mail service performed by lines of American steamers sailing to foreign ports. This has been the practice of Great Britain and other maritime nations; and unless the Government of the United States shall pursue the same policy, it cannot be expected that our ocean steamers will be able to successfully compete in international commerce with those of other nations thus favored.

Without at present referring to other measures deemed essential to the perfect restoration of our international maritime commerce, your memorialists respectfully urge the adoption of the measure herein recommended as one essential to the preservation and prosperity of existing lines of American steamers engaged in foreign trade. And your memorialists will ever pray.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

Policy-Holders' Rights.

CARL BOSTFIELD insured his life in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company for $2,000, in June, 1867, the annual premium to be payable partly in cash and partly in promissory notes. The notes were made payable at the plaintiff's residence, according to usage. One of the notes, falling due in March, 1871, was dishonored, because of non-presentation, the insured being prepared to pay. Subsequently the money was tendered, but refused, and the insured notified that the policy had been forfeited. By CHARLES WEHLE, his attorney, BOSTFIELD thereupon began proceedings in equity to compel the insurance company to reinstate the insured in all his rights under the policy. The case was argued in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge LARREMORE, on a demurrer in behalf of defendant, on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. In his opinion, just rendered, the Judge overrules the demurrer, and gives judgment for plaintiff.

Seizure of Illicit Whisky.

Tuesday night last Internal Revenue Inspector MACK watched the Wall-street Ferry for the expected coming of some barrels of illicit whisky. At a late hour a wagon containing five suspicious-looking barrels was espied, and the inspector bore down upon it. The driver, seeing the game was up, jumped out and made his escape. The property was seized and taken to the United States Marshal's office, in Chambers-street, where it lies awaiting condemnation. The whisky is the product of one of the numerous illicit distilleries in Irishtown, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..114¾	20 Am. Exchange Bk.113
10,000 U. S. 6s, 81, C...c.110	20 Central Nat. Bk...100½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.........s3.110⅛	16 N.Y.Nat. Exc. Bk.100
1,000 U.S.5-20 R., '67.c.111⅞	100 Canton Co.......... 81
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅞	100 Con. Coal, of Md... 40⅛
10,000 do..........111⅞	44 Western Un. Tel... 73⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68, small..........112	300 do...bet. call. 73⅛
3,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40, R..109⅝	300 do.......... 73⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65⅛	1100 do.......... 73⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 65⅛	100 do..........c. 73⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Con...... 53⅛	1700 Pac. Mail S. S.Co. 57⅝
10,000 Va. 6s, Deferred. 20⅛	100 do..........b10. 57⅝
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 12⅛	100 do.bet. call.s3. 57⅝
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 25⅛	600 do.......... 57⅝
5,000 do..........c. 25⅛	2600 do.......... 57⅝
15,000 do.......... 26	500 do.......... 58
5,000 do.......... 26⅛	100 do..........s3. 57⅝
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, new. April and Oct. 24½	200 U. S. Express..... 62⅛
5,000 do.......... 24⅛	100 Am.M.Un.Ex. b.c. 61⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s.......... 90⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & H R. 98⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue.......... 92⅛	6 do.......... 98⅛
1,000 Alabama St. 8s..... 95	2000 N.Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 94⅛
2,000 N.Y.St. B. L., C.106⅛	200 Erie Railway....... 34⅛
500 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 94⅞	50 Erie R. Pref........ 66⅛
500 do.......... 95	400 Harlem R.......... 118⅛
1,000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '87. 91	160 Mich. Central R...117
1,000 Erie 1st.......... 101	235 do.......... 117⅛
2,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 97	100 do.......... 117⅛
13,000 Cen. Pac. Gold B.102¾	100 do.......... 117⅛
3,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 94	100 L. S. & Mich. So.. 92⅛
41,000 do.......... 94⅛	2700 do...bet. call. 92⅛
250,000 do.......... 94¼	124 Panama R.......... 80
2,000 Un.Pac. 7s, L.G. 85¾	800 Chic. & N. W. R.. 74⅛
11,000 do.......... 84	200 do..........c. 74⅛
21,000 Un.Pac.10s, Inc. 88⅛	40 do.......... 74⅛
10,000 do.......... 88⅛	300 do...bet. call. 74⅛
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..... 99⅛	1800 do.......... 74⅛
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st.102	1200 do.......... 74⅛
11,000 H.& St.J.8s,Cvt.100	500 Chic. & N.W.Pref. 93¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 99⅛	100 do.bet. call.c. 93⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. St. Louis Div.. 94	20 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 89
10,000 Gt.West. 1st, '88. 90⅛	30 do.......... 89⅛
5,000 do.......... 99⅛	400 Chic. & R. I. R....111⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d...... 89¾	20 do.......... 111⅛
8,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.108⅛	15 do.......... 112⅛
1,000 C.& R.I.& P. 7s.102⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. R.... 58⅛
6,000 do.......... 102⅛	300 do.......... 58⅛
2,000 P., Ft.W.& C.3d. 99⅛	100 do..........c. 58⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d....101	100 do..........b3. 58⅛
10,000 M.& St.P.8s,1st.110	100 do..bet. call. 58⅛
8,000 Col.,C.& I.C.1st. 93⅛	400 do.......... 58⅛
10,000 do.......... 93⅛	300 M.& St.P.Pref.b.c. 82¼
1,000 C.F.& Minn 1st. 84	100 Tol., Wab.& W..s60. 75
1,000 O.& Miss.2d,Con. 86	700 Del., Lack. & W...105⅛
1,000 Tol.,P.& W. 2d. 82	100 do..........b3.105⅞
1,000 Ohio & Miss.1st. 99⅛	100 Chic. & Alton R....122
5 Continental Bank. 90	25 New-Jersey R.....127
6 do.......... 91	100 Morris & Essex R. 93
106 do.......... 94	100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 23¼
	200 Un. Pac.. bet. call. 33⅛
	400 do.......... 33⅛
	400 do.......... 33⅛
	200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 48⅛
	100 Alton & T. H.b. c. 25
	300 Long Island R.... 66

SECOND BOARD.

$75,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.114¾	200 Cons. Coal of Md.. 42
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115⅛	100 Quick. Min....b. c. 26¾
50,000 do..........115⅛	200 Amer. Coal......... 44
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.110⅛	44 Penn. Coal..........214
2,000 do..........110⅛	800 Pacific Mail......... 58⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.110	300 do..bet. call.c. 58⅛
11,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.109⅞	200 do..........b3. 58¼
4,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅛	15 Adams Ex.......... 92
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅞	200 Am. M. Un. Ex... 61¼
22,500 do..........112	12 do.......... 61⅛
20,000 do..........b3.112	100 U. S. Ex.......... 63
30,000 U. S. 6s, cur.....115⅝	100 do.......... 63¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112¼	200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. 98¼
500 do..........112⅛	500 do.......... 98⅛
1,500 do..........112⅜	300 Erie.......... 35⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.110⅛	1300 do.......... 35¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.109⅝	800 do...bet. call. 35¼
30,000 do..........109⅝	1700 do.......... 35⅜
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 65¾	100 Lake S. & M. So... 92⅜
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 27	100 do..........b3. 92½
	800 do...bet. call. 92½
7,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April and Oct. 25	300 do.......... 92¼
	40 L. S.& M.S.Sp.b.c. 89⅛
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons..... 53⅛	200 Panama.......... 80
7,000 Mo. 6s.......... 96⅛	2100 Un. Pacific.......... 33¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue.......... 92⅛	200 do...bet. call. 33¾
	100 do..........b3. 33⅞
3,000 do.......... 92⅛	3900 do.......... 33⅞
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 94⅛	1000 do..........b3. 33¾
1,000 do.......... 94⅛	514 Cleve.& Pitts.Guar 92
1,000 Erie 4th M...... 93	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 75¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.102¾	200 do.......... 75⅛
6,000 do..........102¾	100 Chic. & N.W.Pref 93⅛
28,000 Un.P.R.R.1stM. 94⅛	100 N. J. Cen..........b3.113
5,000 Un. P.7s, L.G.B. 84¼	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c.111¼
1,000 do.......... 84	200 Mil. & St. P.......... 59
10,000 Un. P. 10s. Inc. 88⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 82¼
3,000 Mor.& Es.1st M.106	80 P., Ft.W.& C.Guar 96⅛
1,000 N.J.Cen.1stM.n.108⅛	200 Del., L. & West...105⅛
10,000 C.& N.W.S.F.B.105	20 do..........106
5,000 Alton & T.H.1st 99	100 St. L. & Iron M... 60
500 Ill. Cen. Bds.....102½	110 Morris & Essex... 93
100 West. Un. Tel..... 73⅛	1000 Han. & St.J.Pref. 70
1500 do. bet.call.b3. 73⅛	500 Tol., Wab. & W.b c. 75¼
1600 do.......... 73⅞	100 Albany & Susq.b.c. 93

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a fraction firmer today, influenced by the considerable demand to pay Customs Duties and the better feeling today in Exchange on London. The Customs for the three days of the week amount to over $2,100,000. Bills on London were in request at 109¼@109½ ₩ cent. The Money market is now working easy among the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent. on call loan. Exceptional transactions are made at 6 ₩ cent. In Discounts, outside of Bank, the rates are 8 to 10 ₩ cent. for prime paper of 60 days to 4 months date. The Banks, as a rule, are discounting for regular dealers, with fair liberality at 7 ₩ cent.

The Stock market continues buoyant, and a very large business was done today in the Railroads and in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph at the Boards and in the Hall of the Exchange. The transactions between the Brokers, in the Hall, very far exceed the registered sales reported on the Official lists. The demand today extended over the entire New-York and Western Roads, and was also strong for Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Among the Western Roads, Union Pacific took the lead, followed by Erie, North-west Common, Lake Shore, &c. Outside the speculative Shares there was another active movement in the Bonds of the Union Pacific, and a liberal investment inquiry for other Railway Mortgages of old established credit, the issues of the Western lines being in especial favor. The Southern State Bonds were again higher on Tennessees and South Carolinas. There is some hope held out that the South Carolina authorities will favor an early settlement of their recent issues, including the Bonds hypothecated by their late Financial Agent in this City at very low figures, and many of which, it is supposed, were sacrificed in the market in default of payment of the loans. The Virginia Consolidated Bonds were 1 ₩ cent. better. The Acting Governor of Georgia, in his closing message to the Legislature recognizes the validity of *all* the Gold Bonds of the State. He says that $1,500,000 Currency Bonds held by certain Bankers in New-York should be surrendered as not binding. Whether this view of either class of Bonds will be confirmed or otherwise by the Democratic Governor elect, who has just gone into office, is doubtful.

The Public Funds are firm, on the Cable advices from abroad and the continued free demand for home employment. The 5 ₩ cents 10-40s are 110@110¼ ₩ cent. for the Coupons, and the New 5 ₩ cents are 110 ₩ cent., Coupons, and 108¾ ₩ cent. for the Registered, Ex February Quarterly Interest.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 17.

	Tuesday.	Wendesday.
United States New 5s..........	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov...	111½	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	112	112
American Gold..........	108¾	109
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson..........	98	98
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	94½	94
Reading..........	114½	114½
Chicago and Rock Island..........	111⅛	111
North-west Common..........	74⅛	73⅞
North-west Preferred..........	93⅛	93⅛
Pacific Mail..........	57⅛	57⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	81⅞	82
St. Paul Common..........	57⅞	58
Ohio and Mississippi..........	48⅛	48⅞
Toledo and Wabash..........	75⅛	74⅞
Western Telegraph..........	73⅛	73
Erie..........	34⅞	34⅞
Union Pacific..........	33⅛	34½
Lake Shore..........	92⅛	91⅞
Lake Shore Scrip..........	89	88⅛

At the very close the Railroads were feverish.

The following were the latest prices quoted for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81..........114¾	5-20 reg., '67..........110⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81..........115⅛	5-20 coup., '67..........112
5-20 reg., '62..........110⅛	5-20 reg., '68..........110⅜
5-20 coup., '62..........110⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........112⅛
5-20 reg., '64..........110⅛	10-40 reg..........109⅝
5-20 coup., '64..........110⅛	10-40 coup..........110⅛
5-20 reg., '65..........110⅛	5s, reg., '81..........*108⅜
5-20 coup., '65..........111⅛	5s, coup., '81..........110
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65..........110	6s currency..........115⅝
5-20 coup., n. 1, '65..........110⅛	

* Ex Dividend.

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal....124	Quick. Min. Co........ 26¾
Md. Coal Co.......... 28	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.... 30⅛
American Coal......... 44	Mar. Trustee Ctfs...... 10
Spring M. Coal........ 63	Adams Express......... 92
Canton Co., Balt...... 80½	Wells-Fargo Ex......... 58¼
N. J. Im. Co.......... 68	Am. M. U. Ex.......... 61⅛
Cons. Coal of Md...... 42	United States Ex....... 63
West. U. Tel.......... 73⅛	Pacific M. S. S. Co.... 57⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$867,600 96
Gold payments..........	557,754 26
Gold balance..........	64,985,518 22
Currency receipts..........	152,891 81
Currency payments..........	232,483 51
Currency balance..........	7,913,577 86
Customs..........	588,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	99	99¼
City 6s, new..........	100⅜	100¾
Camden and Amboy..........	128½	128¾
Pennsylvania Central..........	60⅝	60¾
Reading..........	114½	114⅝
Lehigh Valley..........	60⅝	60¾
Catawissa Preferred..........	46¾	47
Philadelphia and Erie..........	26⅜	26⅝
Northern Central..........	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation..........	39⅞	40
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	93	93¼

Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, are offering at 90 ₩ cent. and accrued Interest the 7 ₩ cent. Land Grant and First Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Road, Interest in Gold, January and July, and Principal reimbursable in Gold in the year 1891. The Road is chiefly owned and directed in New-York and Houston—Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this City, President—and most of the Bonds are owned by such capitalists as Messrs. DODGE, MOSES TAYLOR, CISCO, and others, of New-York. For three years past the traffic of the line has progressed as follows:

In 1869 on 141 miles..........	$1,047,827
At an expense of..........	356,270
Net increase..........	$691,557
In 1870, on 166 miles..........	$1,538,410
At an expense of..........	653,364
Net increase..........	$885,046
In 1871, on 228 miles..........	$2,288,298
At an expense of..........	1,139,140
Net increase..........	$1,147,158

The proprietors of the Loan say:

"These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage upon ten sections or square miles of land for every completed mile of road on the Northern Division or Trunk Line from the City of Houston to Red River, and on the Western Division from Hempstead to Austin City, the Capital of the State, also by first and only mortgages upon the whole and entire lines of road of each Division, and upon the property of the Company of every description, including chartered rights, privileges and franchises, also by an annual sinking fund of two per cent. in addition to the amount derived from the sales of the lands which are specially devoted to the purpose of paying the bonds."

The appointment by the Government at Washington of Mr. CHARLES A. MEIGS as National Bank Examiner of New-York, will afford general satisfaction to the public interested in the integrity and security of the Banking System. So far as Mr. MEIGS is personally complimented, we can say from a knowledge of the man, extending back twenty years or more, that the appointment is no more than a just recognition of his honesty and intelligence, as well as his long experience as a Banker.

The sales of lands out of the Land Grant, to the Atlantic and Pacific Road, within the State of Missouri, now amount to $726,650 for 140,276 acres, a very considerable portion of the lands sold being subject to pre-emption at $2 50 the acre. With this drawback as to price, the average is still over $7 the acre.

The *German-American Economist* is the title of a weekly financial journal, established in Frankfort, devoted to the dissemination of late and authentic information on the Public Funds and Railway and other Stocks of the United States. A Branch Office is established at No. 17 Broad-street in this City, where the paper can be seen and subscriptions made. The Office here is in charge of Mr. J. JAROSLAWSKI.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, after the prompt payment of $400,000 Chicago losses, have declared a Half Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7.30 GOLD BONDS

The Congressional Land Grant to the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is larger in extent than the combined States of MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, and MARYLAND. Upon this enormous grant of splendid Timber and Agricultural Lands, as well as upon the RAILROAD and ALL ITS EARNINGS, are the First Mortgage Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD issued and secured.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond COMBINED, upon property worth TREBLE THE ISSUE OF THE BONDS—a fact investors are not slow to notice—and hence the popularity of the Bonds and large sales.

They are offered at Par in currency—EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX—have thirty years to run, and are payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current prices.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE BY BANKS AND BANKERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 27½; No. 2 Spring, $1 22¼; No. 3 Spring, $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 23¼; seller March, $1 25¼. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.; rejected, 38c.@38½c.; seller February, 41c.; seller April, 42¼c.@42¾c. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 32¾c.; rejected, 28¾c.@29½c.; No. 2, seller February, 32¾c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2, 67c.@67½c.; rejected, 60c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, 60c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c.@49c.; rejected 42c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 60c. PORK dull and lower at $12 75; seller February, $12 85; seller March, $13 05. HAMS, in pickle, 8c.@9c. GREEN MEATS quiet and lower; Hams, 8c.; Shoulders, 4c.; Rough Sides, 5¾c.; Short Ribs, 5¾c.; Short Clear, 5¾c. BULK MEATS average ¼c. lower. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4@$4 45. Dressed HOGS weak and lower at $4 75@$4 85. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, 17,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17th.—FLOUR dull, owing to the meagre shipping facilities; Winter Extra, $5 85@$6 15; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT dull; buyers off; No. 3 Spring, $1 31. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, on the track, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Mixed, in elevator at East St. Louis, 42½c.; do., this side, 38c.@39½c. OATS unsettled and lower; No. 2, on the track, 35c.@36½c.; in elevator, 37½c. BARLEY unchanged; choice Iowa, 75c. RYE firm; No. 2, 80c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP lower at 90c.@$1 30 for fair to choice undressed. BAGGING unchanged at 16½c.@17c. PORK quiet at $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Only an order demand; Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c., all packed. BACON quiet; all orders filled; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. LARD—No sales. Live HOGS steady at $3 80@$4 30; bulk sales at $4 10@$4 20. CATTLE unchanged at $2 10@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 257 hhds.; Lugs, $6 25@$7 25; low to fair Leaf, $7 50@$12. BAGGING quiet and steady at 13c.@14c. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 75. WHEAT wanted; receipts light; sales at $1 60@$1 70. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. PORK in fair demand; round lots, $13 75. BACON active and firm; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides 7¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, 12½c.; packed. BULK MEATS active and strong; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., packed. LARD in fair demand at 9c.@10½c. WHISKY steady at 89c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—WHEAT dull; No. 2 Amber State, $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 State, $1 58@$1 60; No. 2 White, $1 58; No. 1 White, $1 65@$1 70; Extra White Michigan, including Diehl, $1 70@$1 75. RYE firmer but quiet at 96c. for State, 85c.@87c. for Western. CORN dull and lower; business speculative at 68c.@70c. for low and high Western mixed Nos. 2 and 1. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 two-rowed State at 75c.@80c.; No. 2 six-rowed State at 93c.@95c.; No. 3 Chicago, 70c.@75c.; No. 2 Chicago, 80c.@85c.; No. 2 Canada, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 Canada, including Diehl, $1 10@$1 12. BARLEY-MALT firm. OATS dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbl. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT easier; sales, 6,600 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, $1 70, and 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 52. CORN dull; sales in car lots at 67c.@68c. BARLEY unchanged and quiet. RYE held 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $29@$30 ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $13 12½. LARD quiet and unchanged; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 5c.@5c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c. BACON firm, with a light demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c. Live HOGS in good demand at $4 35@$4 60; receipts, 6,500 head. WHISKY steady at 88c. Green MEATS quiet at 4½c. for Shoulders, 5½c. for Sides. HAMS, 8c.@8½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 53½; Amber Michigan, $1 46½; No. 2 Red, $1 41½. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 47½c.@47¾c.; Low Mixed, 47c.@47½c. OATS dull and nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $5@$5 12½. CLOVER-SEED steady at $6 20. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 23¾; No. 2, $1 21¾. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32¾c. CORN in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 40¾c. RYE steady; No. 1, 67c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 61c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged at $4 15@$4 20. PORK dull and lower at $12 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm at $5 50@$9. CORN in good demand at 78c.@80c. OATS dull and lower at 54c., to arrive. BULK MEATS firm and scarce; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c., loose; Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c. LARD in fair demand and firm; Tierce, 9c.@9½c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—COTTON in fair demand; good offerings; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 2,635 bales; exports, to Barcelona, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 1,221 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 78,557 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 390 bales; gross, 1,073 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 161 bales; coastwise, 505 bales; sales, 505 bales; stock, 3,175 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 1,356 bales; exports to the Continent, 995 bales; coastwise, 2,009 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 34,724 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; net receipts, 5,893 bales; gross, 6,688 bales; exports to Havre, 3,784 bales; sales, 4,800 bales; stock, 195,147 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 19c.; net receipts, 1,357 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,043 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 50,890 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 975 bales; exports coastwise, 1,472 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,136 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 64 bales; gross, 182 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 1,400 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 67,195 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.......... 2	Spirits Turp., bbls.... 40
Bees-wax, pkgs.......... 1	Resin, bbls.......... 268
Broom-corn, bales...... 10	Oil-cake, pkgs.......... 300
Cotton, bales.......... 2,624	Pork, pkgs.......... 817
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.. 16	Cut-meats, pkgs...... 3,103
Dried Fruit, pkgs...... 138	Grease, pkgs.......... 90
Eggs, bbls.......... 439	Lard, pkgs.......... 2,555
Flour, bbls.......... 10,402	Lard, kegs.......... 480
Wheat, bushels.......... 4,900	Stearine, pkgs.......... 44
Corn, bushels.......... 76,600	Butter, pkgs.......... 2,166
Oats, bushels.......... 22,425	Cheese, pkgs.......... 1,520
Malt, bushels.......... 4,800	Tallow, pkgs.......... 193
Barley, bushels.......... 16,009	Dressed Hogs, No...... 1,888
Grass-seed, bags...... 1,271	Pea-nuts, bags.......... 444
Beans, bbls.......... 281	Rice, pkgs.......... 50
Peas, bushels.......... 3,459	Starch, boxes.......... 1,250
Corn-meal, bbls.......... 100	Sumac, bags.......... 70
Corn-meal, bags.......... 600	Tobacco, hhds.......... 16
B. E. Peas, bags.......... 100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.... 204
Hides, No.......... 512	Whisky, bbls.......... 1,508
Leather, sides.......... 12,815	Wool, bales.......... 46
Oil, bbls.......... 30	Oil, Lubricating, bbls. 41

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—7,640 bushels Wheat, 1,509 pkgs. Silver Ore, 908 pkgs. Leather, 33 pkgs. Rubber, 3 bbls. Oysters, 1 bale Skins, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 29 tcs. Tobacco, 390 boxes Bacon, 644 bales Cotton, 1 case Silk and Cotton, 100 bags Extract Quercitron.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—16 bbls. Pork, 11,910 lbs. Lard, 141 boxes Hams, 40,192 lbs. Butter, 240 boxes Cheese, 500 boxes Bacon, 161 boxes Clocks, 2,494 bales Cotton, 12 cases Drugs, 202 boxes Meats, 27 cases Fish, 8,187 bushels Wheat, 17,391 bushels Corn, 175 tcs. Beef, 16 bales Furs.

By the ship *Sir Harry Parkes*, for London—7 cases Shovels and Handles, 3,600 Staves, 350 tcs. Beef, 200 cases Oysters, 50 boxes Bacon, 510 bbls. Resin, 124 bales Roots, 500 bales Oil-cake, 6,640 bags Oil-cake, 500 bbls. Flour, 2 boxes Tobacco.

By the bark *Lindecnaes*, for Cork and orders—24,397 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Francisco*, for Cork and orders—21,616 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Catarina*, for Antwerp—18,793 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Princeton*, for Antwerp—25,103 lbs. Tallow, 1,026,048 lbs. Lard, 93 hhds. Tobacco, 2,060 boxes Bacon, 100 boxes Ham, 150 boxes Shoulders, 8 bbls. Bungs, 122 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3,000 Staves.

By the brig *Rana*, for Corunna—1,558 bbls. Petroleum, 500 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Mariposa*, for Havana—5,040 Shooks, 111 Empty Hogsheads, 150 tons Stone.

By the schooner *A. D. Scull*, for Aspinwall—326 tons Coal.

By the bark *Nicoline*, for Rio Janeiro—9 pkgs. pumps, 12 pkgs. Iron Pipe, 125 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 3,640 cases Refined Petroleum, 8 cases Hardware, 550 bbls. Resin, 38 boxes tacks, 20 boxes clocks, 35 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 30 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 21 cases Agricultural Implements, 23 cases Machinery, 3,440 feet Lumber, 63 cases Drills, 8 cases Child's Carriages, 60 cases Shield Irons, 69 pkgs. Drugs, 17 boxes Tinware, 45 cases Chairs, 5 cases Trucks, 15 Trunks, 44 Valises, 5 bbls. Varnish, 40 pkgs. Wheelbarrows.

And from Philadelphia, for Lisbon, by the brig *Marianna*—46,395 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls., and 5,000 gallons Refined Petroleum in cases. By the bark *Nuova Guiseppe*, for Cork, for orders—25,833 33-60 bushels Wheat.

COFFEE—Rio has been actively sought after at buoyant prices, though quotations have not been altered; sales have been reported of 451 bags by the *Atlantic*, here; 4,200 bags by the *Weid*, at Hampton Roads, and resales of 5,600 bags at Baltimore, by different vessels; and 3,700 bags by the *Dora*, at New-Orleans, on private terms. Two or three other invoices were reported as having been disposed of, but without reliable particulars. Maracaibo has been in good request and strong in price. Some sales were reported, but without details. Jamaica and San Domingo Coffee has attracted some attention within our previous range. The *Shipping List & Price Current* in its annual review of the Coffee trade, says: "The receipts of Coffee at this port and the deliveries for consumption for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were somewhat larger than for 1870, and considerably in excess of the quantity taken during any previous year. The imports direct of all descriptions in 1871 were 161,661,100 lbs., against direct imports in 1870 of 152,555,487 lbs., and in 1869 of 159,212,190 lbs., and the deliveries for consumption in 1871 were, including that received coastwise, 157,992,642 lbs., against a consumption in 1870 of 153,968,572 lbs., and in 1869 of 150,727,766 lbs., showing a gain in the consumption of 1871 over that of 1870 of 2 61-100 ₩ cent., but throwing out the coastwise receipts of both years the increase in 1871 is 3 91-100 ₩ cent. In comparing the receipts of 1871 with 1870, we find a slight increase in t year from Brazil; an increase of nearly 100 ₩ cent. from Laguayra; from Java and Sumatra the very large increase of 163 3-10 ₩ cent., and from Europe and other unimportant points a slight gain. On the other hand, from Ceylon there was the very considerable falling off of 68 48-100 ₩ cent.; Singapore forwarded us a little less, as did Maracaibo and St. Domingo, while the shipments hither from the other West Indies, taken as a whole, were not quite up to those of 1870. The exports hence in 1871 were rather larger than in 1870. The total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were 2,370,134 pkgs., weighing 322,770,479 lbs., against receipts in 1870 of 1,964,878 pkgs., weighing 282,540,737 lbs., and the total consumption in 1871 was 316,609,765 lbs., against a consumption in 1870 of 289,911,672 lbs., being an increase of 35,698,093 lbs., or 12 71-100 ₩ cent.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business for early delivery; sales, 1,601 bales, including 402 bales to shippers, 531 bales to spinners, 118 bales to speculators and 550 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales, 8,900 bales, (2,750 bales last evening and 6,150 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 21¼c.@21⅛c.; February, 900 bales at 21 7-16c.@21 9-16c.; March, 1,000 bales at 22c.@22¼c.; April, 200 bales at 22 5-16c.@22 11-32c.; May, 150 bales at 22¾c.@22⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅞c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales March. And today, for January, 600 bales at 21⅛c.@21 3-16c.; February, 1,750 bales at 21⅜c.@21⅝c.; March, 2,050 bales at 21⅞c.@22⅛c.; April, 750 bales at 22⅛c.@22 9-32c.; April, May and June, 100 bales each, at 22⅜c.; May, 600 bales at 22⅜c.@22⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅝c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales February for 300 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.12c., February, 21.39c., March, 22c., April, 22.2c., May, 22.32c., June, 22.7-16c. The receipts at this Port today were 2,924 bales, including 659 bales per rail, 1,729 bales from Savannah, 496 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,763 bales, and thus far this week were 86,413 bales, against 61,871 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,867,437 bales, against 1,994,441 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Good Ordinary....	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Low Middling.....	21⅛	21¼	22	22
Middling..........	21¾	22	22½	22½
Good Middling.....	22⅛	22⅜	23⅛	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request since our last at about previous quotations. There has been but little demand from other than home trade buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 65@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 95@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 05.

Southern Flour has been in less demand since our last, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good; $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 15@$5 15 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light request at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 70@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy since our last. The less favorable foreign reports have been against the outward movement, and the export call has been light. Millers have been purchasing sparingly. Prices have been depressed and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels at $1 56 for prime No. 2 New Western Spring, delivered; $1 55 for Prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (5,000 bushels,) in store, with $1 57 reported bid for prime No. 1 do., in store; $1 60@$1 62@$1 66 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western; $1 62 for Red Long Island, and $1 70@$1 73 for small lots of White. ....New Corn has been depressed and quoted lower, on more urgent offerings. At the reduced figures, a moderately active business has been reported, the market closing heavily. Old Mixed Western has been offered sparingly and quoted firm, with a fair inquiry for really prime samples, which have been particularly scarce. White Corn has been dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 73c.@73½c. for average samples; 75c.@75½c. for new and old Mixed Western; 78c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western, 75c.@77c. for White Western, 73c.@74½c. for Yellow Southern, and 78c.@80c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.....Rye has been dull, yet quoted steady as to price.....A moderate movement has been reported in Barley, chiefly in Canada stock, at uniform rates, sales, 22,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 20 for Canada West; 98c.@$1 for State, and 85c.@90c. for Western.....Barley Malt has been quiet at unchanged quotations.....Oats have been very slow of sale, though the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers on moderate offerings. Desirable lots of mixed Western, in store, have been held with some show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,500 bushels, at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for do., in store; 53c.@55½c. for do., from track; 53c.@55½c. for Black; 55½c.@58c. for ordinary to very choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been reported of 500 bales Native at about 9¼c., gold, in bond, and 1,000 rolls Domestic, for forward delivery, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and firm in price; sales 560 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@55c., chiefly at 50c.@55c., and 436 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been slow of sale on the basis of $4 60@$4 75 for common to good Strained; sales, 400 bbls. good Strained at $4 70; 600 bbls. low No 2 at $4 80; and 300 bbls. Pale at $9 25 ₩ 280 lbs..... Tar dull, within our previous range; sales, 40 bbls. Washington at $3 12½ ₩ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at the advanced prices of 69½c.@70c. for merchantable; sales, 65 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Trade has been very dull again today. Export buyers have shown but little disposition to operate, and from other sources there has been no inquiry of moment. Values have been more or less nominal. Refined quoted nominal here at about 23¼c.@23½c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia, for early delivery, at 22¼c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 4,000 bbls.....Refined in cases dull at 28c.@28½c.....Crude in bulk at 13¼c.@13½c. ₩ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. at 13¼c.....Shipping Crude at 16c.@16¼c..... Naphtha, 12¼c.@12½c. In shipping order.....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, with more liberal offerings reported. Sales have been reported since our last of only 375 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37@$13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37½ for job lots of new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the modified basis of $14 40 seller March, and $14 50 seller April; sales, 500 bbls. buyer March and April, on private terms.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request and again quoted firmer at 6c.@7c. for City, and 5½c.@6c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been in slack demand on the basis of 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 90 pkgs.....Bacon has been in fairly active demand, and without remarkable alteration as to value. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,250 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 350 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c.; 750 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 120 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c., and for forward delivery at Chicago, 1,000 boxes Short Rib, January delivery, at 6¾c.; 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, February, averaging 6¾c., ₩ lb. Lard has been moderately inquired for within our former range, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 1,400 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 7-16c. for Western Steam; 9¼c.@9½c. for Kettle-rendered; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for prime to choice City; 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been on a restricted scale at about previous prices, with sales reported here of only 500 tcs. Western, seller February, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs., seller do., at 9⅛c. ₩ lb.; also 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller February, Cincinnati delivery, at 8¾c. ₩ lb.....Beef has been in less request, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $16@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 120 tcs.....Beef Hams have been in demand at $24@$25 ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls.....Butter and Cheese have been essentially unchanged; home trade call for desirable lots fair.

RICE—Has been in rather more request, including Carolina at $8 25@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 62½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Prime Clover has been in good request at full rates. Sales, 2,300 bags at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for prime to choice Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to good Ohio, ₩ lb. Timothy has been held with more firmness, but has been without activity. Rough Flaxseed dull. We quote: Timothy at $3 50@$4; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 25@$2 30, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a very moderate movement noted in Raw at about uniform rates; sales, 260 boxes Centrifugal, No. 11, at 10⅛c.; 351 boxes Molasses Sugar, clayed, &c., at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; and 57 bbls. and 369 ceroons St. Domingo at 8⅛c. ₩ lb. There were 214 boxes Centrifugal delivered on contract. Refined unchanged. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "Raw have been firm, and in moderate request for refining purposes, with sales reported of 259 hhds. inferior refining Porto Rico at 8⅜c.; 100 hhds. clarified Cuba, to the trade, at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 231 hhds. Demerara, also to the trade, on private terms; 70 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8⅛c.@9.85c.; and 582 baskets Batavia, for refining, at 9⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined has been in demand at steady rates."

TALLOW, &c.—There has been an active call for prime stock, which has been very firm in price, and offered with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 247,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for the best samples; also, 64,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅛c., and 97 tcs. Grease at 7¼c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at 89c.@90c., but generally held at 90⅛c. ₩ gallon, thus preventing free dealings.

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively tame in the line of berth freights, though with a rather better supply of room available, shippers have had any existing advantage as to rates. The offerings of Provisions have been moderate, and of most other kinds of Produce rather limited. In the way of charters a moderate call has been noted for vessels for the Grain trade, also some inquiry for vessels for Petroleum, Naval Stores, Lumber and general cargo, at about previous figures. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 630 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam; 350 bales do., by sail, from Mobile, at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 1,650 boxes Bacon, and 510 pkgs. Lard, at 20s. by sail, and 30s.@32s. 6d. by steam, mainly by sail; 150 pkgs. Butter, by steam, reported at 40s.; 20 tons Maple, by sail, at 20s.; 50 tons Leather, by steam, at 50s. ₩ ton; and 300 tons Pork, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ₩ tierce; also, a British ship, 953 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 62s. 6d.; a British bark, 920 tons, with Deals and Birch Timber, from do., at 68s. 9d. and 78s. 9d. For London, by sail, 100 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 18s. 9d.; 150 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton, and, by steam, 50 tons Clover-seed, on private terms; also the British steamship *Strathsay*, 799 tons, (Capt. Small,) for E. E. Morgan's Sons, London line, and placed on the berth for general orders. For Bristol, 400 boxes Bacon, and 30 tons Tallow on private terms. For Swansea, a British bark, 780 tons, with Deals, from St. Johns, at 65s. For the Bristol Channel, an Italian brig, 380 tons, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, reported at 4s. 6d., but the report was not confirmed. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 389 tons, (now at New-Haven,) with about 2,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. ₩ quarter. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, 773 tons, hence with general cargo, mainly Grain, on private terms. For Antwerp, 1,250 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; and 875 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton; also, a British bark, (now at Boston,) with a cargo of Guano, from Nevassa, at 30s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 100 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 33 pkgs. Grease at 25s. ₩ ton. For Hamburg, 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and 30 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, a German bark, 420 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Amsterdam, 100 pkgs. Lard on private terms. For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 456 tons, with a full cargo of Logwood at 30s. and 5 ₩ cent. For Havana, a British bark, 425 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $7 75, and Shooks at 25½c. For Matanzas, a British bark, 344 tons, from St. John's, at 25c.; another, 363 tons, from do., privilege of orders, at 24½c.; another, 349 tons, from do. at 25c., and a British schooner, 264 tons, from do. at 24c., the last two with privilege of choice of other ports. For Cardenas and orders, a British bark, 346 tons, from do. at 25½c.; a British schooner, 132 tons, from do. at 25c., and another, 160 tons, from do. at 26c., charters made at St. John's. For Porto Rico, an American schooner, 202 tons, hence with general cargo at equal to 55c. ₩ bbl. For the Spanish Main and back, an American schooner, 265 tons, on private terms. For the River Platte, a British ship, 1,124 tons, with Lumber from St. John's, at 65s. per M. For Newport, a British schooner, 144 tons, from St. John's, at $4 50. For Malaga, a ship with a full cargo of Cotton from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₩ lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872.

Trade in Live-stock on this forenoon was very small. Beeves were not quoted. Milch Cows have improved since last Monday. Poor Cows sold from $40@$55 ₩ head; fair Cows from $60@$80 50 ₩ head. Veals were in demand in small lots from 8½c.@10c. ₩ lb., milk fed. Sheep sold in small numbers, but in large lots, from 7c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Hogs uncertain from 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb.; refuse quality Hogs sold at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; Western Dressed from 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.; City dressed from 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb. Bacon Pigs, choice quality, 7c. ₩ lb.

SALES TODAY.

At the Fortieth-street Market, T. H. REID sold 168 Ohio Sheep, medium wooled, low grade Merinoes, average weight 103 lbs ₩ head, at 8¼c.; 192 Ohio Sheep, grade Merinoes, average weight 90 lbs. ₩ head, at 7¾c ₩ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 302 Ohio Sheep, average 81 lbs. strong ₩ head, at 7½c. ₩ lb.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, HUME & ELLIOTT sold 147 Sheep, average weight 76 lbs. ₩ head, at 7c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 15, 1872: 847 head of horned Cattle, 3,457 Sheep, 80 Veals, 13,115 Hogs, 60 Horses; all except the horned Cattle on transit to New York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog-yards, for week ending Jan. 17, 1872: 16,641 Hogs, 6,013 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep yards: 3 head of Horned Cattle, 30 Cows, 315 Sheep; 200 Sheep due.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅛ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States 5-20 bonds are quoted at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 56f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 10 11-16d. for Middling.

5 P. M.—COTTON unchanged. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 34s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17⅛d.@18d. ₩ gallon. SUGAR, 35s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 33s.@33s. 6d. for do. afloat. SPERM-OIL, £95@£96 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM, 47f. for Pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

CONTENTS.

1. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860–1869. A Series of Graphic and Brilliant Sketches. By EDWARD WHYMPER. Profusely and exquisitely Illustrated after the unrivaled Drawings of the Author. Chapters X and XI.
2. THE FIRST AMERICAN ART ACADEMY. First Paper. By E. S.
3. PIDGIE BRANT. A Story. By CHAUNCEY HICKOX.
4. THE CASE OF MARTIN GUERRE. By EVELYN ASHBY.
5. AYTOUN. Chapters II., III.
6. THE LOOSING OF LILITH. A Legend of the Nineteenth Century. A Poem. By HOWARD GLYNDON.
7. VICTOR HUGO, DRAMATIST, NOVELIST, POET. By KATE HILLARD.
8. THE POMPEIAN NECKLACE. A Story. By LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER.
9. A GOLD-HUNT ON THE YELLOWSTONE. By EDWARD B. NEALLEY.
10. ADIEU. A Poem. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.
11. THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Daughter of Heth," "In Silk Attire," &c. Chapters I.–III.
12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—James Sharpless and the Sharpless Crayons; The Old Chambers-street Theatre; Passion Plays, &c.
13. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

IN THIS NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE IS COMMENCED A FASCINATING NEW STORY, "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON."

By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "IN SILK ATTIRE," &c.

The author of this story, by his last work, (which has reached the tenth edition,) has secured the highest praise from English and American critics. He is pronounced unequaled in the beautiful combination of humor, sweetness, and pathos, with a vigorous and natural style. Readers will find "The Adventures of a Phaeton" a truly delightful novel.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK AND NEWS DEALERS.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.

SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so $1,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraify Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MARRIAGE.—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. Moulton.

SIXTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Hutchinson Family.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS—At 3 o'clock.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Judge INGRAHAM makes some very strange mistakes. He has stated that the prisons were never so full as at present of prisoners awaiting their trial; on the other hand, Judge BEDFORD says there never were so few prisoners of that class. We generally find Judge BEDFORD to be right, and have no doubt that he is right in this case. Again, Judge INGRAHAM has asserted that the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury have the exclusive right to make presentation of election frauds. It is pretty certain (as Dr. COMSTOCK has stated) that the Court of Sessions Grand Jury is fully as much authorized to deal with such cases. Judges sometimes say that newspapers are very incautious in their statements. It is a failing that does not seem to be confined to newspapers.

The agents of the corrupt cliques at Albany do not despair of frustrating the work of reform. The "Fenton Republicans" are said to be engaged in all kinds of intrigues with the remnants of the Tammany Democrats, and they flatter themselves that they can manage to defeat the just expectations of the people. The Reformers in the Legislature are not discouraged, but their adversaries are adroit and active, and it will require the constant pressure of public opinion to prevent the corrupt men from carrying their point. Mayor HALL attests his faith in the power of A. D. BARBER and his crew by returning to the City Hall. We hope the Committee of Seventy will be vigilant, and give the people an opportunity of proving that their determination to make a clean sweep of the Tammany gang, and accomplish thorough reform, is not diminished.

Mr. NAST has already drawn down upon his head the ire of many persons into whom he has stuck the very sharp point of his pencil. We doubt whether this will scare him from doing what he believes to be his duty, and, at any rate, he shows no sign of terror in this week's *Harper's*. The sketch of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, over the dead body of his best client, is one of the most severe which he has yet produced. The *Tribune* publishes a letter insinuating that Mr. NAST is a plagiarist, because LEECH once drew a picture of a "Bishop on all fours, his mitre and long robe forming the jaws, back and tail of a crocodile." This is supposed to have given rise to Mr. NAST'S great picture of the "American River Ganges," representing the Roman Catholic Bishops as crocodiles in pursuit of the school children. We are sorry to say that we have found similar instances of "plagiarism" in Mr. NAST'S drawings. We find, for instance, in one of LEECH'S pictures a sketch of a horse. Now, there is a horse in several of Mr. NAST'S drawings, and we should like him to explain where he got that horse from, if not from LEECH? Again, in LEECH'S sketches of old BRIGGS, we behold a man of many inches round the waist. NAST has depicted TWEED as a man of similar girth. There is a dog in some of LEECH'S pictures—so there is in NAST'S. Upon the whole, the case against NAST seems to be so clear that it only needs a few affidavits from Tammany Republicans to render it irresistible. Perhaps Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will be happy to lend his assistance in getting up those affidavits.

The bill which will be reported from the Committees on Cities, providing for an interim Board of Apportionment to meet the current expenditure of the City, before the passage of a new charter gives us once more an organized Government, seems to be a fair and judicious measure. As Messrs. GREEN and STEBBINS, who have the confidence of the public, will form the majority of the Board, less objection can be taken to the presence upon it of Mr. VAN NORT, who has only the confidence of a political clique. As thus constituted, the Board may be relied on to do what they can to guard against extravagant expenditure in any Department, and to require very substantial proof of the actual requirements of the public service, before voting money on the demand of any of the various heads of City and County Bureaus.

Mr. TIEMANN'S resolution, adopted by the State Senate yesterday, carries out a recommendation made by the TIMES several weeks ago, that an inquiry should be instituted to ascertain whether the Tammany Society has not forfeited its charter by entirely ignoring the purposes for which it was incorporated. The relief of indigent and destitute members, and of their widows and orphans, is a duty which it will probably be found that the Sachems have systematically neglected. How much money has been appropriated for purposes of political corruption, which ought to have been expended in charity, it may be somewhat difficult to ascertain. But it need not be hard to find out how utterly Tammany has evaded the charter of 1805, and how justly it can be repealed. The tacking on to the resolution of the almost equally perverted Citizens' Association, is a sample of poetical justice as amusing as it is appropriate.

A Farce Which Ought to be Stopped.

OAKEY HALL is back again at his official post, and it would puzzle a skillful jurist to determine whether HALL or COCHRANE is at present Mayor of New-York. The Twenty-fifth clause of the charter of 1870, was loosely enough framed to admit of just such a harlequinade as HALL has lately performed. It gives "sickness, absence from the City, or other cause," as among the admissible reasons for the temporary withdrawal of the Mayor from duty; and though HALL has neither been sick nor absent from the City, he has a wide enough margin of excuses left for appointing a substitute when the humor seizes him. It would be useless to appeal to HALL'S sense of official dignity or of the duty which he owes to the people, to terminate the ridiculous part which he has lately been playing. Though the Mayor is utterly incapable of appreciating such considerations, the people are not equally blind to the mischief which is being done by his desperate clinging to office. It is obvious enough, in the first place, that HALL is using his official position to screen himself from prosecution. While he remains Mayor, no civil suit can be brought against him for malfeasance in office outside of the limits of this county. With GARVIN and O'GORMAN as prosecuting officers, and BARNARD and CARDOZO ready for any judicial "engineering" in his favor, there would be very evident danger of any such suit ending in smoke. HALL has not lost his faith in the deadening influence of time upon public opinion, and doubtless calculates that every week added to his immunity from prosecution, increases the certainty of the popular demand for justice in his case "blowing over."

Another obvious reason for HALL choosing to remain in office as long as he possibly can, is the opportunity it affords him of strengthening his position by making certain "judicious" appointments. He has made, for example, some cheap capital out of his latest appointment—that of VAN NORT to the Department of Public Works. That this was the result of a compact or understanding with Republicans of the "HANK" SMITH stripe, is becoming every day more manifest. That in return for this and similar future favors, HALL was to be kept in office as long as possible by the operation of a new charter being delayed by all available stratagems, will shortly become as apparent to the most careless observer as it has already to those who watch narrowly the course of affairs at Albany. We are sorry to find so respectable a man as Mr. TWOMBLY co-operating in so disreputable a conspiracy. But there is no other theory which can reconcile the difference between his bill of Jan. 3, providing for the immediate removal of Mayor HALL, and that of a week later, making HALL and his appointee, VAN NORT, two out of the three members of our interim Board of Apportionment. Already we hear murmurs of dissatisfaction from the political backers of the new Commissioner of Public Works at any hint of his being shortly compelled to resign his temporary appointment. We do not hold it as absolutely impossible that a man who was approved by TWEED, and eulogized by HALL, should be capable of being intrusted with the control of the greatest department in the City Government. But we emphatically condemn any presumption that such recommendations should be considered sufficient to give an utterly untried man a permanent hold upon one of the most important positions in the City. Democratic journals have shown a suspicious readiness to laud the qualifications of the fortunate VAN NORT. It has even been discovered that the progress made in the management of the Central Park was mainly owing to his supervision, and he is suddenly discovered to be both able and popular. Messrs. GREEN, STEBBINS and their associates will, doubtless, be surprised to learn how much of their administrative success was due to a subordinate clerk, who was found sufficiently serviceable to be promoted by HUSON to the nominal dignity of Controller, and the actual functions of clerk of accounts. That this man should be already intriguing at Albany to secure his own interests, irrespective of those of the people, is as forcible an illustration as could be wished of the mischief which can be done by HALL'S retention of the power of appointment.

On these and other grounds, it is high time that Mr. TWOMBLY'S bill providing for the government of the City of New-York by the removal of the Mayor, the Chamberlain, the Corporation Counsel and the Corporation Attorney, should be called up. If its author has fallen away from the faith in which it was drafted, Mr. HAWKINS or some other honest Reformer can surely act as its sponsor. HALL has already done all he could to render the office of the Chief Executive officer of this City contemptible. This bobbing out and in from his position, with the view of cheating the people out of both justice and reform, ought to complete the sum of his offences against public honor and decency. If the Legislature are not of this mind, the sooner they are made to understand the true sentiments of the people of New-York the better.

The Erie Railway and the Foreign Stockholders.

We gave in our Albany correspondence, yesterday, a specimen of the remonstrances presented daily to the Legislature, against "special legislation on behalf of foreigners, professing to be stockholders of the Erie Railway Company." This is a subject to which we have already alluded, and we were quite prepared to hear from the line of the Erie Railway, as we have done, that these remonstrances "were signed in many instances by parties who had not given the matter much consideration, and who were deceived by the representations of those circulating the petitions, that their only object was to keep the road out of English hands." Men, in these days, sign documents of this character with utter carelessness, and we can imagine that a great many well-meaning persons failed to see that the remonstrance was intended, not to keep the road out of English hands alone, but out of the hands of all who have a right to it, and in the hands of the present managers, who have, in plain language, stolen it. But no one who reads the remonstrance with even the slightest care, can fail to see that this is its real purpose. It bears the marks of the same authorship as many of the bills in "equity"—the Erie lawyers set great store on "equity"—drawn up by the ingenious lawyers whom the money of the Erie men has been able to enlist in their cause. It betrays the same unblushing impudence, the same thin varnish of plausibility, the same cynical contempt for the understanding of those addressed, and the same rigid economy of truth.

It starts off by asserting that, "when the Erie Railway passed under the control of the present management the road was in an unsafe and dangerous condition; the track and equipment were to a large extent worn out, and the rolling stock was entirely inadequate." Compare this with the language of the bill in equity, filed in the name of the Erie Railway Company and JAMES FISK, Jr., as plaintiffs, in 1870, making the agents of the English shareholders defendants, the purpose of which was to get possession of the shares of the defendants—a purpose which was carried out by an order from the Erie Judge, Hon. GEO. G. BARNARD. In that bill it was recited that the former management of the road was characterized by "no practical knowledge or skill in the economical management of railroads, nor any knowledge or appreciation of anything whatever with respect either to the general railroad system of the country, or the railroad" in question. The similarity runs still further in the remonstrance to the bill. The latter goes on to say "that the plaintiff, FISK, Jr., and the said directors, acting in concert and co-operating with him, were enabled to and did devote their whole time and energies, and their best knowledge and skill, in endeavoring to make said Railway Company in all respects a first-class railway in stock and equipments." In exactly the same vein, the remonstrance goes on to say, "that, under the present management, the road has been almost entirely laid with new rails, the equipment has been largely increased, and the local traffic and local interests have been encouraged to an unprecedented degree." Is it unreasonable to suppose that the remonstrance comes from the same party that got up the scandalous bill, or that it has the same purpose? The bill was intended to keep the share-owners from voting the Jay Gould Ring out of the direction; the remonstrance is framed for precisely the same end.

The remonstrance speciously denies any desire that "injustice should be done to foreigners, or that they should be deprived of any rights which are given them *by the laws of the State as they now stand.*" But the laws of the State, as they now stand, shelter a monstrous injustice not only to foreigners, but to all shareowners in the Erie Railway; and the rights given them by those laws are worth less than nothing, for those laws take away their rights. The Erie Directors' bill absolutely deprives the stockholders of the right to reclaim their property from the plunderers who, in violation of law, by the corruption of the Judiciary, have seized it. To speak of the rights of shareowners in this connection is a piece of mockery only equaled in coolness and bitterness by what follows.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray," the remonstrance continues, "that your honorable body will refuse to enact any special legislation for the benefit of foreign stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, and that you will leave such stockholders to the remedies now provided by law, and to the *ordinary course of justice in the Courts of this State*, and of the United States, which are at all times open to them, leaving the present management of the Erie Railway to proceed in the ordinary course, subject to the control of existing laws." Whatever the rural signers of this curious remonstrance may think about it, the foreign stockholders of the Erie Railway will not be at a loss to fix the exact value of the "remedies now provided by law, and the ordinary course of justice in the Courts of this State and of the United States." It is not two years since their agents, having undertaken to vote on this stock by their direction and in their interest, saw it stolen bodily; and on seeking the remedies provided by law, by the ordinary course of justice now recommended to them, were glad to get back their property in a depreciated condition, after it had been voted on against their wishes, and after long and costly suits. It is only this week that they succeeded even in this. If any "citizen of the State of New-York," as these remonstrants claim to be, think the Legislature of the State of New-York can invite foreign or any other stockholders to a repetition of this experience without disgracing itself and the State, his sense of right and decency must differ very materially from that of most honest men.

We cannot conceive that any member of the Legislature can be deceived by the barefaced misrepresentations and impudent assumptions of this "remonstrance." The signatures of the entire population on the line of the Erie Railway would not suffice to make it respectable, and we have the best reason for saying, as we have said, that the sentiment along the line of the road is by no means represented by this paper. It is a device—a not very cunning trick to give some show of reason for keeping the infamous Directors' bill on the statute book. If the Legislature is prepared to do this, it had better pass a joint resolution at once, warning foreign capitalists generally not to thrust their capital into any enterprises in this State, with the hope that any pretensions of theirs to property rights in their investments, or to shareholders' rights of direction in corporate companies, will be tolerated for a moment. Let us be frank, and tell the foreigners who have been insolently seeking occupation for their surplus funds in this country that we have had enough of them, and that if corrupt Courts and jobbing statutes and thieving directors cannot keep them away, we will see what a solemn legislative declaration of contempt for them and their rights can accomplish. We have no doubt that foreign capitalists might, in this way, be kept from seeking control not only of the Erie Road, but of any other stock enterprise within reach of BARNARD'S Court or the State Legislature.

Van Cleft.

The *Tribune* asks if we "happened to observe the evidence of Mr. VAN CLEFT?" and goes on to say that this witness "swearing, of his own knowledge, and giving also the names of other witnesses," more than confirms "the statement that the late Collector carried his use of patronage and interference in local politics so far as to reach even to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and throw out of office a naval officer, owing him no subordination at all, because of a refusal to obey his orders about a New-York primary." We have certainly "observed" VAN CLEFT'S testimony, and find in it nothing which answers to the description given by the *Tribune*. No doubt some one told the editor that it supported his wild assertions, but it does not. About the only thing VAN CLEFT swears to of his own knowledge is that he met Mr. MURPHY on one or two occasions, in the interest of that pure patriot and Tammany Republican, RUF. F. ANDREWS, and that he and Mr. MURPHY could not agree. Subsequently he "was informed" of a consultation about his removal, and scampered off to Washington to save his head, failed to see the President, did see the Secretary of the Navy, and was told by that gentleman that he was to be removed under the Tenure of Office law; and that he was removed. Besides this, there is a great deal of what VAN CLEFT had "intimation" of, or heard "rumor of," or was "informed of," or "supposed," but of any evidence "of his own knowledge," showing that he was "thrown out of office" by MURPHY, there is not one word, nor any suggestions of witnesses who could give any such testimony. For the true cause of VAN CLEFT'S removal, which will be sought in vain in his own evidence, we refer the *Tribune* to our Washington correspondence.

The Alabama Claims—An Unfair Analogy.

The London *Times* of Jan. 3 gives prominence to an argument purporting to come from German sources, but which has a suspicious resemblance to casual suggestions we have heard of before, and which have emenated from English sympathizers with the slaveholders' rebellion. We are informed, on the authority named, that after reading the case of the United States against England in the matter of the *Alabama* and other claims, several Germans resident in Great Britain have agreed to get up a petition to Prince BISMARCK, asking him to request of the American Government an indemnity of at least $500,000,000 on account of the prolongation of the Franco-Prussian war, caused by American sales of arms to France in 1870-1. We are further assured that it is a notorious fact, that had not M. GAMBETTA procured guns and rifles in profusion from American manufacturers, the war must have come to an end soon after Sedan, simply for lack of arms on the part of the French. Now it is intimated that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and that Americans "who have started the preposterous theory of payment (from England) on account of prolongation of their late war, must not object to sending an apology and an ample supply of cash to Germany."

This suggestion, and some others like it, has been elicited by the publication of the "case" of the United States as against England, or rather of the summary of the leading points of that case. It need hardly be pointed out that a deliberate specification extending to five hundred closely-printed pages is hardly to be answered by an epigram; and our readers do not need to be told that the implied analogy can refer, as it is put, to but one clause, and that the final one, of the American claim for damages. The first count is for loss directly inflicted by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers; the second, for money expended in chasing those vessels; the third, for the loss of the carrying trade; the fourth, for augmented rates of insurance; and the fifth, for the cost of the prolongation of the civil war. The considerations upon which these demands are based, accompanied with the proper documentary evidence, have been printed in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, and delivered in duplicate; and the British case has been delivered in the same manner. It has been agreed between the two Governments that a settlement shall be arrived at by means explicitly set forth; and when that settlement is reached, the principles governing the decision may serve as precedents for the future. In the mean time, rationally to forecast those principles, if only as a matter of speculation, implies an examination of the whole case, and not merely a part of it. The last count named above is associated with and partly dependent upon the others; and even were the facts as alleged concerning the American supply of arms to France placed beyond dispute, the implication annexed would be illogical and one-sided.

To put the matter in another shape, and to warrant the analogy in its practical aspects, a state of affairs must be presupposed, something like the following: (1.) France, before the war, must have been an integral portion of German territory; (2.) an insurrection must have been set on foot with the avowed object of splitting Germany in pieces, and, in fact, separating the national or Berlin side from the greater part of the soil; (3.) the movement must have been begun with the equally avowed object of perpetuating human slavery; (4.) while the ports of the rebellious French provinces were blockaded by the national German ships, American steam-ships, reckoned by the score, must have run the blockade into Havre, Marseilles or Brest, carrying cannon, shells, muskets and other warlike supplies to the insurgents, who were trying to destroy their country; (5.) at the same time swift cruisers, built in the United States, and manned by American officers and sailors, must have sallied forth from New-York or Boston to sweep German commerce from the seas, and must have been permitted so to emerge even after the German Minister here had expressly called the attention of the Washington Government to what was intended in time for that Government, if it would, to prevent it; (6.) pending all these operations, the greater part of the influential American Press, and especially such of it as was supposed to speak in behalf of the Government, must have persistently vilified and abused Germany, and striven to blacken her in the eyes of the world for the stupendous crime of resisting the disintegration of the German national territory, and the subsequent enormity of giving a death-blow to human slavery.

We grant that in a purely legal and technical survey the various points thus enumerated may be dissociated, and each, to a certain extent, judged on its individual merits; but in its moral aspects the subject must be viewed collectively or, so far as right conclusions are concerned, not viewed at all. The issue, as between the two peoples, is now, as it were, in a Court of law, and comment by the Press of either country might perhaps with delicacy be suspended. We are nevertheless justified in responding to such a suggestion as the foregoing one, and in objecting to the plausible disingenuousness with which it seeks to discredit our cause. The circumstance that in point of fact the Franco-German war was not prolonged by the cause as cited, while ours as positively was, may or may not be important legally, but is certainly worth mention. We may add that Prince BISMARCK has not usually required hints from others as to what is, or is not, due to his country from other powers, and that when he asks indemnity from the United States on the score mentioned, the demand is unlikely to be received with other than the courtesy due, under the circumstances, to a great and friendly nation.

Austria in Tribulation.

Everyone who knows anything about Austria, knows that she has for a long time been sadly out at elbows. It would, indeed, be little short of a miracle were she to be otherwise, seeing that her political existence is one protracted struggle. From 1789 there has not been a year in which her income has not exceeded her expenditure, and her debt in 1868 reached 1,505 millions of dollars, while the interest thereupon was about 150 millions of dollars. Besides the privilege of assisting to bear the debt of the Empire, Hungary has a debt of its own amounting to the snug little sum of 45 millions of dollars.

The perpetual turmoils, both foreign and domestic, in which the country has been involved have, of course, prevented investment of money, and marvelously little of that commodity is to be found in the country. Even in Vienna the impecuniosity is apparent. Go into a shop, attracted by some object which takes your fancy in the prettily-arranged window, and a few inquiries will in most cases convince you that the window contains pretty nearly all that is worth having in the establishment.

A significant proof of the slow rate of wealth-creating progress is afforded by the railway mileage. The Austrian Empire includes 236,406 English square miles, and in 1869 only 4,517 miles of railroad were available for traffic. How little this is may be judged by comparison with a much smaller territory—the British Islands. Their extent is 120,879 square miles, and they have 15,000 miles of railway. In Hungary, especially, commerce is sadly retarded by defective means of communication. Capital is terribly scarce, and agriculture in a very rude condition. The weight of taxation is now being heavily felt, and the people are clamorous for reduction, especially in the army expenses. Russia has lately given practical proof, by sending conscripts to their homes, of her intention to maintain a pacific attitude, and this, no doubt, has influenced the popular cry for reduction in Vienna.

The Austrian peace footing military establishment amounts to the ruinous number of nearly three hundred thousand men, and it certainly does seem lamentable that they should be employed in consuming, instead of augmenting, the wealth of their overburdened country. Looking to the vast amount of comfort and happiness involved, it is to be hoped that great countries situated as Austria, Russia and Germany are, will, in time to come, arrive at some satisfactory arrangement—"pair off" as it were—in regard to their armaments. The maintenance of these enormous forces is, in every respect, deplorable. Here are millions of men subsisting on the sweat of the brow of their fellow-countrymen, and leading a life at once dangerous to their own morals and those of the community, when they might daily be pouring a river of gold into their respective lands.

To no country is this state of things so ruinous now as to Austria. Prussia has always been a frugal State, and of late her continued successes have secured her affluence. Bavaria has enjoyed immunity from those intestine commotions which are the Sangrados of a political system. Russia's resources are vast, and her army can be maintained at a minimum of expense; while she, too, has, in a great degree, escaped the chronic conflicts which have debilitated her neighbor. These are days of international arbitration, and Austria would be benefiting herself, and setting the world a great example, if she could take the initiative in coming to some understanding with other Powers as to the maintenance of war forces.

Surely it cannot be that Europe is for all time to exhaust her energies in this lamentable way; nay, even to increase the evil: for armies sixty years since were as nothing to the numbers now brought into the field. And this is "progress" at the close of the nineteenth century!

A Curious Case.

Whatever may be the anxieties of gay and fashionable women in our great cities, the fear of bringing their families to want by their own personal extravagance seldom seems to be among them. Many a fine lady, we fear, lets her husband slave and grind and run the business course at a killing pace, in order that she may "cut a dash," not be outshone by richer neighbors, or do any other of the things which signify living beyond one's means. Such is frequently the pernicious custom in our larger towns; but in the country, and especially in the agricultural districts, the rule does not prevail. An example has fallen under our notice which, being much to the point, may not unprofitably be recorded.

Out in Macomb County, Michigan, there lives a well-to-do and respectable farmer named DAVID RICHARDSON. One day, within the past month, he was in his woods felling timber. While thus engaged, his children, three in number, came to him and said their mother being unwell, and wishing to escape their noise, had told them to stay with their father until noon. The children stayed awhile, but complaining of the cold were sent back to the house. When the farmer came home to dinner, he found the house locked up, and the children in the barn. At this he forced his way into the house through a window. He then discovered that everything was in confusion, the state of drawers, clothes, &c., indicating that some one had taken a hurried departure. It soon appeared that the wife was absent. The husband, however, thought she had merely gone to her sister's, about a mile away, and would soon come back. Returning at night from his work, he found the missing one still absent, and, after supper, he went to the sister's in search of her. She was not there, and had not been there. Again going home, and searching more carefully, Mr. RICHARDSON found that his wife had taken away part of her clothing, and the thought then flashed upon him that for some, to him unknown, reason, she had resolved to sever herself from her family. Her conduct had always been exemplary, and she had always seemed tenderly attached to her children and their father; why then should she abandon them? Mr. RICHARDSON could not answer this question, nor could any of his neighbors for him. Search was made far and wide, but to no purpose. After some time an acquaintance went to Detroit, and on his return, came to the bereaved husband with news. He had seen and talked to Mrs. RICHARDSON on the corner of Gratiot and Beaubien streets. Further investigation soon brought out the whole story. Strange to say, the wife had left a comfortable, and even an affluent, home, and had taken service with a family in Detroit; and here, living as an ordinary domestic, her husband found her.

The oddest part of the tale is yet to come. On being asked for an explanation of her behavior, Mrs. RICHARDSON freely gave it. She dreaded, she declared, that her carelessness and extravagance would bring her family to poverty; and she resolved by going away to relieve her husband and children from the chance of such a misfortune. It is said, with emphasis, that there exists no ground for this self-accusation; and, further, that there has never been the least question of the lady's soundness of mind. Nevertheless her impression on this point seemed to have the strength and fixity of monomania. With infinite persuasion and tenderness, and with repeated assurances from her husband that her management of the home was everything he could hope for in a wife, the worthy farmer induced her to consent to go home again, where, in comfort and happiness, we trust, she now remains. The singularity of the incident makes it worth commemorating. When poverty comes in at the door, love, it is said, flies out of the window; and we have heard of women abandoning their homes through remorse as well as worse motives, when their extravagance had brought the household to penury; but to anticipate such a climax, and to do so upon only imaginary grounds of its probability, is, it must be owned, a far different and much less common action.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. DAWES made the statement, which the people will not fail to note, that in his opinion not less than fifty millions of taxes might be taken off during this session of Congress. In the meantime an earnest of what may be done was given in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which asks for less money this year than last, and for two millions less than the estimates for this year, the total amount being $16,937,896. In the Senate, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, pointed out, in a very clever way, some of the evidences that Mr. SUMNER'S civil rights hobby is being ridden with more zeal than discretion. Among them was the fact that the bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER, and which he seems bound to propose as an amendment to every bill that comes up, until it is disposed of, actually invalidates the title of certain colored congregations to their church property, and compels hotel-keepers to receive drunken men and persons with contagious diseases, which, if so, would seriously impair the value of equal hotel privileges for the negroes while small-pox is so nearly epidemic as now.

We quote the following from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and will only say that there is not the slightest reason to modify any of the statements we have made with regard to Senator SCHURZ:

"Senator SCHURZ took occasion, a few days since, to make a severe attack on the NEW-YORK TIMES, because of some strictures in that journal, and because, as he claimed, it was the chief 'Administration paper,' in the course of which he denied in detail every statement regarding himself made by the TIMES. It now begins to appear that the TIMES was in the right, and SCHURZ not so careful in his statements as might have been expected. Wisconsin journals deny his representation of certain political complications there, and now the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the brother-in-law story is equally untrue. The Senator secured JUSSEN, his brother-in-law, the position of Collector at Chicago, but declares that it was only because he represented German interests. The *Democrat* denies all this, says JUSSEN was unknown, and that as soon as FARWELL was elected to Congress he procured his dismissal. This JUSSEN is now in Europe. Senator SCHURZ, we fear, will not come out of this contest with the reputation of having been an entirely disinterested reformer of the Government."

The increase in the number of small-pox cases in this City is accounted for, to some extent, by the arrival of several patients from the neighboring State of New-Jersey. Why the importation of this dreadful disease has been permitted has not been made clear by the report of Dr. MORRIS. During the past Summer a great many complaints were made about the lack of room at the Blackwell's Island Hospital, and we have no doubt most of the deaths which occurred might very reasonably be attributed to this circumstance. Now, in the face of such experience, it seems almost incredible that the Health Board should permit the infection to be spread broadcast through the City by persons who have no claim whatever to be treated at our expense.

Recent letters from Australia describe a fever of gold-mining speculation in the colony of Victoria. Both sexes appear to be equally ardent in the pursuit. A new-comer, just arrived from England, overhearing a young, pretty, well-dressed woman in a railway-carriage announcing confidentially to her companion that she had a thousand "buffalo heads," or that "dead cats" seemed very dull in the market, would only by degrees discover that she was speaking of her little ventures in the mines, on which their starters often confer the most ridiculous names. This rage for money speculation was rife in Victoria about ten years ago, and of course resulted in the ruin of about half the well-to-do people in the colony. Many of them, having scraped together a little cash in the interval, have once more re-entered the field, allured by the enormous returns which certain lucky men are reaping—in one instance as much as $15,000 a week. When the Duke of EDINBURGH was in New-Zealand, some years ago, he was induced to take some shares in a new venture, which proved, literally, a mine of wealth to him. We hope that the author of *Barchester Towers*, while on a visit to his son at the diggings, may also be put up to "a good thing." At all events, he will be pretty sure to find a fresh mine to work with his pleasant and prolific pen.

One of the "wild men of the woods," of whose extraordinary exploits we have heard so many different versions, was recently killed in Livermore Valley, California, while in the act of leveling a Henry rifle at the head of a ranchman named MULLEN. The wild man had been in the habit of making unexpected visits to the base of Monte Diablo, as it was supposed, for the purpose of taking the life of MULLEN, for whom he had conceived a deadly hatred. In a moment of passion he had betrayed his intention to a negro who was in the employ of MULLEN. The matter was then brought to the notice of the County Sheriff, but he did not look upon the case as of much importance. MULLEN, however, succeeded in producing a pair of handcuffs and a warrant of arrest. While on his way home he met the maniac, and shot him through the heart in self-defense. When the rags upon the body were searched, evidence was found which went to prove that the wretched creature had once borne the name of PEAVY, and that he had been a resident of New-England. To judge from the length of his hair and beard, which grew in straggled masses to his waist, he must have been in a wild state for many years. The Californian rural journalists will be the principal sufferers by his death, the vagaries of the poor fellow having furnished them for a long time with a basis for the major portion of their most astounding sensations.

"Naomi" kindly sends us $7 for the Children's Aid Society, and R. F. RANDOLPH, Hamilton, N. Y., $5. The Secretary of the Society requests us to acknowledge $20 from A. B. C., and $5 from Mrs. M.

German Reformers—Delegates to the Central Committee.

The German Reformers of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Assembly Districts have elected the following delegates to the Central Committee:

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, F. Trageser, F. Bauer, Wm. Schwab, P. Moeller, C. H. Hartmeck, Schoenof, Loderose, C. Casser, A. Koehler, Ch. Appel, J. Schoenenberger, Otto Van Hagen, Fr. Roeser.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—Louis Goebel, John G. Hoffmann, Victor Heimberger, M. Glaser, F. G. Lorey, A. M. Patshaw, L. Kurtz, Chr. Sutter, L. F. Cahn, Paul Schmitzler, John Gangloff, Jacob Leopoldi, H. Wolf, D. Eilau.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—S. Corbett, J. Dreyler, J. Finzel, Dr. Gerke, G. Jamann, V. Kurz, M. Muench G. Vogel.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Peter Cook, Arnold A. Renson, Henry Weiler, J. J. Schlaefer, John Bayer, A. Pfeiffer, G. P. Stutzmann, Dr. Krehbiel, N. Heine, Carl Schwarz, Oscar Rudy, Geo. Schaefer, August Thum, Joseph Ernst, C. Mahnken, John Ihne.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of the Measures for the Relief of New-York City.

The Organization of the Tammany Society to be Investigated.

A Thunderbolt in the Wigwam—The Columbia College Bill—Gen. Cochrane Before the Senate Committee on Cities—Broadway Tunnel Schemes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872.

The bill introduced yesterday by Col. HAWKINS to provide Controller GREEN with money to pay salaries and other claims accruing prior to Jan 1, 1872, was reported favorably from the Committee on Cities this morning. In presenting the report, Col. HAWKINS stated that the bill served as a substitute for the two bills introduced last week by Mr. TWOMBLY, and which the Committee were directed to report today. It aimed to compromise the differences of opinion as to the measures proper to be adopted to meet the immediate financial necessities of New-York, and if it should meet the views of the House there would be no necessity for Mr. TWOMBLY'S bills. He therefore asked that the time allowed the Committee to report Mr. TWOMBLY'S bills be indefinitely extended. The motion was carried without opposition, and the bill reported from the Committee was made a special order for tomorrow.

THE NEXT BILL IN ORDER.

It will be borne in mind that neither the bill which has already passed the Legislature providing money for the payment of bonds falling due, nor the bill reported from the Assembly Committee this morning, cover any requirements of the City further than up to the first of the present month. How to provide for the financial necessities of the City from that period to the time of the probable adoption of a new charter is a problem that appears to be more difficult of solution, or, at any rate, there are more radical differences of opinion among members of both Houses as to the kind of bill that ought to pass. The scheme proposed in the bill offered by Mr. BENEDICT at the opening of the Legislature has met with such strong opposition that it is now virtually abandoned. The Senate Committee on Cities were in session yesterday afternoon and evening, and again this morning, trying to agree on a bill that would have a fair prospect of passing without opposition. It is rumored that an agreement has been substantially arrived at, and that a bill will be reported by the Committee to-morrow, providing for a temporary Board of Apportionment consisting of the Controller, the President of the Park Commission and the Commissioners of Public Works, who are to be invested with power to make all appropriations needed to carry on the City Government, or to pay claims against the City, pending the adoption of a new charter. Mr. GREEN is here, consulting with the Committee, and it is said that a bill of this kind will be satisfactory to him.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly held a session of just one hour today, which was confined entirely to the introduction of new bills, presentation of petitions, reports from committees, and other routine business. Up to the adjournment today there had been 173 bills introduced since the first day's session. The usual number of new bills during the entire session for the last two or three years has been about 1,700. Ex-Speaker HITCHMAN made his appearance at the Capitol today, and occupied a seat in the Assembly during the session. Among the new bills introduced this morning was the old bill of the Manhattan Railroad Company for an underground railroad from the Battery to Harlem, running under Broadway and Fifth-avenue. This is the first scheme for an underground railroad in New-York that was ever presented to the Legislature, and it passed both houses while FENTON was Governor, but was vetoed by him (although he had promised to sign it) at the instigation of A. T. STEWART.

AMENDING THE BROOKLYN CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Mr. BERRI introduced an important bill amending the act consolidating the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The object of the bill, as explained by Mr. BERRI, is to provide for a uniform system of accounts in all the Departments of the consolidated City Government, and to place the sale of all bonds and certificates in the hands of the Controller. At present, the Treasurer, Auditor, Collector of Taxes and Controller are the officials in whose Departments the financial accounts are kept, and there is no unity of method. The Treasurer, with his present manner of book-keeping, is of no use to the City. He knows nothing of the specific accounts for which money has been raised, and cannot tell when an account is overdrawn. As long as there is money in the Treasury he pays the Controller's warrants, though the appropriation against which the warrants are drawn may be exhausted. With a proper system of accounts, the Treasurer would be valuable as a check upon the Controller. The accounts of the Auditor and Collector should lead directly to those of the Controller's office, and all be parts of a general system, with the Controller as head book-keeper.

A BOMBSHELL FOR TAMMANY SACHEMS.

In the Senate this morning Mr. TIEMANN offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, In the year 1805, by petition, (as recited in the act of incorporation,) WILLIAM MOONEY and others represented to the Legislature of this State that they had, since the year 1789, associated under the name of "The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order," "for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and destitute members of the said association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity," and prayed to be incorporated; and,

Whereas, The Legislature, in accordance with the prayer of the said petition, did, in the said year 1805, enact that such persons as then were or should "from time to time become members of the said Society" should be and were thereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a body corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York," and by that name they and their successors should have succession, and by the same name should be persons capable in law to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, real estate in fee simple, and any goods, chattels or personal estate, for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed; and,

Whereas, The question has arisen as to whether or not the said corporation, "The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York, has not of recent years violated its charter by diverting its chartered powers, and privileges, and its means from charitable to personal and political objects, and in other ways. Now, be it resolved, that the Sachems (as the directors are denominated) of the said "The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York, be and they are hereby required to report and furnish in writing to this Senate, within ten days after the passage of this resolution, a copy of the Constitution and bylaws of the said, the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, together with the names, so far as they can be ascertained, of the present living members, and the respective times of their election; the names of its officers for the present, and for each of the last four years; its annual income, and sources thereof, and the amounts of money expended in each of the said four last years, and for what objects, and specifying the amounts paid in that period to "indigent or distressed persons."

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the Senate forthwith, upon the passage of the foregoing preamble and resolution, serve a copy thereof upon each of the Sachems or managers of the said Society, together with a notification of the date of its passage by the Senate.

It was a matter of surprise to the Senate generally to learn that the original purpose of the incorporation of the Tammany Society was purely charitable. It was remarked, jocularly, that the Society had confined its charity mainly to political paupers, to whom it has always been liberal to a fault, although mainly at the public expense. The fact, however, is not now made public for the first time, as the columns of the TIMES in the past will bear witness. There was a brief debate over the resolutions, entirely in a humorous vein. Mr. BENEDICT said that the Sachems were now a good deal scattered, and he thought some of them would be very hard to find for the purpose of serving the required notices. Mr. LORD, Democrat, moved to amend by including the Citizens' Association, but this was voted down. The difficulty of finding the members of that Association would probably be quite as great, unless it should be determined that the whole concern should be embodied in the person of the upright NATHANIEL SANDS. It is intended by the parties initiating this Anti-Tammany movement to take measures to dissolve the corporation, on the ground that it has utterly failed to carry out the objects set forth in its charter.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The bill introduced in the Senate at an early period of the session by Mr. BENEDICT, empowering Columbia College to purchase additional real estate, has been reported from the Committee on Literature, and was today considered in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the trustees from time to time:

"To purchase, and take and hold in fee simple, and dispose of any lands situate in the City of New-York, for a new site or sites for the said College, or for any of the schools or necessary buildings of the same, and to sell and convey any lands now held by said College."

The bill was earnestly advocated by Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. D. P. WOOD, but did not seem to be favorably regarded by the Senators generally. There is no unwillingness to permit the College to hold and enjoy what real estate it actually requires, but it was contended, in opposition, that the privileges conferred by this bill were entirely too large and undefined. Senator TIEMANN said that the evil of religious, charitable and literary corporations holding such large quantities of real estate exempt from taxation was becoming a serious embarrassment in the management of State finances, and he intended at an early day to initiate radical measures to remedy the evil. Several Senators said that, in their opinion, the time had come to abolish this feature of our State laws, and others thought that the present bill enabled the trustees to buy and sell land *ad libitum* as a matter of speculation. It became evident that the bill would not pass without material amendment, so a motion to report progress was carried. S.

Gen. Cochrane's Views on City Reorganization—Fields' Case Postponed—Tunnels.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17—Evening.—The Senate Committee on Cities were in session again this evening to consider the subject of the financial relief of New-York. Gen. COCHRANE, President of the Board of Aldermen and acting Mayor, addressed the Committee in opposition to the Benedict bill, or any other measure that should place the whole control of the City Government in the hands of one man. The Board of Aldermen having been elected under the Reform movement, he claimed, had a right to be heard equally with Reform Assemblymen or any other City officials on measures submitted to the Legislature touching the City Government. He left the impression, though he did not say so, that he thought the President of the Board of Aldermen ought to be included in the temporary Board of Apportionment, which, as stated above, the Committee will probably recommend in the bill to be introduced to-morrow.

The Privileges and Elections Committees of Assembly met this evening, but, owing to the absence of some of the counsel, the case of FIELDS was postponed till to-morrow at 3 P. M., when it will be argued at length on both sides. Mr. VANDENBURGH appeared before the Road Committee of the Assembly this afternoon in opposition to the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel bill. He gave a history of the underground railroad projects for New-York City, and claimed to have been the original projector of a plan for a tunnel road under Broadway, now attempted to be monopolized by the BEACHES. There are now three bills for quick transit before the Legislature, all of which contemplate a tunnel road under Broadway. If they would combine their forces instead of fighting each other, there might be some prospect of the people getting the benefit of their labors. S.

Intrigues at Albany.

The following dispatch from Albany appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday. It seems to call for some explanation:

"The usual amount of gossipping is heard here this morning in regard to the affidavit made by PARSONS & Co., exonerating Mr. TERWILLIGER from the charges published in the *Tribune*. His friends insist that the affidavit ought to satisfy everybody, while others say that an investigating committee should be raised to expose the motives that caused GRACIE to make his charge. It is stated that GRACIE made the affidavit at the instigation of a friend of FENTON'S who was a candidate for Clerk of the Senate against TERWILLIGER. When it got to the ears of some Fenton men, friends of TERWILLIGER, they came to New-York and had an interview with a well-known railroad king. He at once telegraphed to FENTON to come on from Washington. He threatened FENTON, unless this war on TERWILLIGER was stopped, that affidavits might be made not agreeable to FENTON. "You know," added the railroad king, "who can make them." This threat had the effect. FENTON took his friend out of the way as a candidate against TERWILLIGER, and nothing more was to be heard of the affidavit. A conference of FENTON'S friends was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which the managing editor of the *Tribune* was present, and understanding all the circumstances, agreed to the arrangement, provided TERWILLIGER'S friends could be brought in for ALVORD for Speaker. The *Tribune*, which had heretofore spoken harshly of TERWILLIGER, announced the next day that there would be no candidate against him, and he was likely to be elected without opposition. GREELEY was knowing to the whole programme, and gave his consent. Some of TERWILLIGER'S friends tried to carry out the agreement by going for ALVORD for Speaker, but he failed to be chosen, and the onus was thrown on Mr. TERWILLIGER. The managing editor of the *Tribune*, who never was known to keep faith with any one, broke faith with the friends of FENTON in violation of a sacred compact, and published GRACIE'S affidavit, with comments. FENTON'S friends are indignant at the conduct of the *Tribune*, and fear the worst results for their chief. Some of CONKLING'S friends who have just learned the history of the matter, it is said, will call for a committee and ventilate the whole affair. We are promised a lively time at Albany with investigating committees. If this war goes on there is no telling how far it will reach. Senator TIEMANN has inaugurated war in the Senate against Tammany Hall. He introduced a resolution this morning setting forth the organization of Tammany, whether the original charter has not been violated, and ordering the Sachems to present to the Senate a copy of the constitution and by-laws, the number of members, the income and how spent, and that the Clerk serve a copy on the several Sachems. Senator TIEMAN'S resolution was adopted."

Notice from the "Committee of Seventy."

Having been empowered by the Committee on frauds, of the above Committee, to investigate the administration of public affairs in the several departments, bureaus and other public offices, and the Courts in the City and County of New-York, to the end that fraudulent conduct in such administration may be fully exposed and the proper remedies applied, we earnestly request the hearty co-operation of the public in our efforts, and that any information touching such administration may be communicated, either in person or in writing, to one of the undersigned, or our counsel, JOHN I. DAVENPORT and GEORGE W. LYON, at the rooms of the Committee, No. 52 East Union-square.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JOHN WHEELER,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
Subcommittee on Frauds.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

A Case Which Needs Investigation.

JAMES A. RILEY, the Assistant Superintendent in the Foreign Department in the Post-office, in this City, was arraigned before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling a small sum of money contained in a letter. He gave $5,000 bail to appear for examination on Friday. Mr. RILEY strongly denies his guilt, and says the arrest was made under a misapprehension of the facts. He has been twenty-five years in the Post-office, has hitherto borne an excellent character, and says he shall easily be able to prove his innocence on examination. The friends of Mr. RILEY do not believe that he is guilty, and are of opinion that there is a conspiracy to injure him and procure his removal from a position which he has filled creditably for a quarter of a century. It is asserted that the letter mentioned in the allegation against him was placed upon his desk by some person unknown.

Stokes to be Asked to Plead Today.

District-Attorney GARVIN has returned to the City, and will immediately begin the prosecution of STOKES for the murder of FISK. The prisoner will be brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer today to plead to the indictment. His counsel will move to postpone the trial to the February Term, and it is expected that the motion will be granted.

LOUISIANA.

Another Street Murder—Continuance of the Legislative Trouble—Letter From the Dissatisfied Senators.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Yesterday another man was killed in a street encounter. About 4 o'clock Mr. CLARENCE JOHNSON, a merchandise broker on Common-street, between Fulton and New-Levee streets, met Mr. M. D. LAGAN, between whom it is said an old feud existed, when JOHNSON, without any warning, struck LAGAN a heavy blow on his cheek, and both clinched and fell, LAGAN getting up, started toward his place of business, JOHNSON followed, drew a knife and made an attack on LAGAN, wounding him on his cheek. LAGAN then drew his pistol and fired, killing JOHNSON on the spot. From the details of the case as stated and published, it may be considered one of justifiable homicide, though it adds another to the long list of disturbances in this city. It would seem, from accounts today that the faction quarrel is no nearer adjustment than when it first began. There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday or today. The following communication from sixteen of the absent Senators was sent to the body which met at the State-house at late hour yesterday. No action was or could be taken upon it as the Senate was without quorum.

To the Honorable the Members of Senate, State of Louisiana:

The undersigned members of the Senate, who have for some time past been absent from their seats for reasons which will at the proper time be made public, represent to the members now in session at the State House that they cannot return to the discharge of their duty so long as the State House and its approaches are guarded by an armed militia and Metropolitan Police force, subject to the orders of the Executive. We hold that the two branches of the State Government, to wit: the Executive and the Legislative Departments are separate, distinct, and independent of each other, and any interference by the Executive with the Legislative department in surrounding it with an armed body, thereby preventing free ingress and egress both of members and citizens, is a usurpation of power, unwarranted by the constitution and laws of this State. We cannot, without a compromise of our dignity as State Senators, and a complete surrender of the right of our constituencies, recognize the unwarranted and revolutionary interference on the part of the Executive, and will, therefore, decline to take our seats until the armed forces in and around the State Capitol have been removed. We further represent that Senator PINCHBACK is not, nor has he ever been, the legal President of the Senate, and we refuse to recognize his authority as such to appoint Sergeant-at-Arms for purpose of arresting us and compelling our attendance. We feel constrained as the legal representatives of a free people to adopt this course and refuse participation in or recognition of any act or measure which is revolutionary in its character, threatening as it does, the subversion of Constitutional Goverment, and republican liberty. When these armed forces are removed, and not until then, will we voluntarily consent to take our seats in your body and participate in its proceedings.

Signed—W. C. Blackman, John Ray, S. M. Thomas, S. S. Bowman, W. L. Thompson, C. Wilcox, F. Daigle, J. H. Ingraham, Mortimer Smith, J. B. Lewis, A. J. Sypher, T. V. Coupland, P. F. Herwig, C. C. Antoine, S. M. Todd, P. O'Hara.

In connection with this matter the *Picayune* of this afternoon publishes the following important rumor:

"It is rumored at the State-house, we learn, that in order to obtain a quorum, the opposition Senators will admit Mr. B. F. JONES to a seat as the contestant of the late Senator PIERCE'S place; that, the organization effected in this way, they will elect a President of the Senate and Secretary of State, a State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Schools, impeaching first those who now hold these offices. We give this merely as we hear it."

The two rival Houses met again today—the Carter House with forty-one members present, and the Warmoth House with fifty-two members present. No business of any consequence was transacted in either House, except that in the latter Mr. T. G. DAVIDSON, of Livingston, mentioned in one of my former dispatches, indulged in a growl at the Carter party and the wandering Senators. The State-house is still guarded by mounted police, bristling bayonets and the militia. Passing by that place this morning there were the same warlike appearances, which have been kept up ever since the 5th of this month, and well may the people of this place ask, "Are we a free people?" All this business of armed men about the legislative halls for any purpose is without precedent, and those who inaugurate and continue it when citizens are quiet and peaceful are endangering the liberties of a free people. The Auditor of this State has presented a report of the defaulting tax collectors for the year 1871. They are THOMAS H. JENKS, late tax collector of the parish of East Feliciana, $12,592 22; B. W. BULLETT, late tax collector of the parish of Grant, $12,910 88; JEFF. SALTER, tax collector of the parish of Sabine, $5,231 71; J. R. WOOLDRIDGE, tax collector of the parish of Franklin, $6,592 36, the total being $37,327 17. R. H. S.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Civil Service Reform—Another County Proposed—Attempt to Obtain the Pardon of Botts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

In the House of Assembly, this morning, Speaker NILES introduced a series of concurrent resolutions approving the propositions laid down in the report of the Civil Service Commission, and requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support any bill looking to the practical application of the new system in all branches of the public service. The resolutions also favor the abolition of the Franking Privilege, and commend the efforts of Hon. JOHN HILL, of this State, in that direction. The sentiment of the Republicans in the Legislature is generally favorable to both these measures, the consummation of which they would regard as among the crowning glories of GRANT'S administration.

A bill to erect the County of Landis, out of parts of Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic, was introduced in the Senate today. A similar bill was defeated last year. The State now has twenty-one counties, and the popular feeling appears to be against the creation of any others. It is urged in favor of the erection of Landis, that the large population concentrated at Vineland and other points, is so situated geographically as to have nothing in common with the people of either of the three counties named, and that considerations of public interest, as well as of convenience, require the constitution of an independent county.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed constituting Chief-Justice BEESLEY, Judge D. A. DEPUE, and CORTLANDT PARKER, a prominent lawyer of Newark, a Commission to "revise, simplify, arrange and consolidate all the public acts of the Legislature which are general and permanent in their nature." During the past year the Commissioners have been busily engaged upon the work assigned them, and have already arranged several general acts which will shortly be submitted to the Legislature. It is estimated that, as a result of this consolidation, the statutes of the State will be diminished at least one-third in compass.

A bill is to be introduced which is designed to secure a new trial to BOTTS, the murderer of "Pet" HALSTEAD, who is sentenced to be executed at Newark this month. The bill is said to have been unanimously recommended by the Court of Pardons, but there are grave doubts in the minds of conscientious legislators as to the propriety of any such action. The precedent would be a bad one, and, besides, there is nothing in BOTTS' case which justifies such a remarkable departure from all the usages of the State.

Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced the following prisoners: JAMES DELANEY, larceny from the person, two years and six months in State Prison; MICHAEL O'BRIEN, burglary, one year and six months; FREDERICK JACKSON, grand larceny, sent to the House of Refuge.

Mr. O'Conor and the Bureau of Municipal Correction.

The reason of the removal of the business office of the Bureau of Municipal Correction from No. 59 Wall-street to No. 21 Park-row, was explained to a reporter of the TIMES by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR yesterday. He said that since the Bureau was first organized he had been compelled to be his own attorney and oversee the drawing of papers, besides giving a general direction to the proceedings against the dishonest City officials. Now that Mr. BARLOW had taken the office of Attorney-General, the attorney's business could be postponed in his office. Mr. BARLOW and all the counsel were in full accord and communion in the work in hand, which would be pushed forward with all the energy at their command.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MISS HERON'S BENEFIT.

The performance given at Niblo's, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of Miss MATILDA HERON, was completely successful. The house was crowded. The programme of the entertainment has already been supplied to our readers. It was interpreted with scrupulous fidelity, and none of its elements went unrewarded with attention or applause. Previous to the departure of the audience Miss HERON delivered a brief address. Its closing lines, which were positively touching, ran thus:

"I have been an actress for twenty-seven years. Today I have no parents, and no living relative save one little daughter. I am but a poor, humble woman, and it may be a consolation to you to know and to feel when you go home to-night that you have raised a woman out of the depths of misery and despair; that you have provided sustenance for the present, and given her hopes for the future. New life has come to me through your kindness, and, far beyond all else, I am thankful to you that your presence here enables me to look with calmness on the bitter past. When I read that attack, (the St. Louis slander,) I, for the first time, thanked God that my father, my mother, my brothers, my relatives, were dead. I still have left to me, though, one darling little daughter, and if in Heaven's mercy I am spared to rear and educate her, I shall instill one sentiment into her mind, 'BIJOU HERON, be grateful to the people of New-York for the monument they have given your mother this day.' I need not say more. I shall take another place and occasion to thank my fellow-artists; but believe me that no prayer will ascend to heaven to-night more fresh and sincere than mine for your prosperity and welfare."

The gross receipts of the day were $4,342.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The course of the dramatic entertainments at Wood's Museum has been interrupted by the death of the wife of Mr. GEORGE WOOD. The regular performances will be resumed this evening. To-night the first representation of "Little Red Riding Hood" occurs. Misses PAULINE MARKHAM and BELLE HOWITT are to fill the leading parts in the burlesque. The drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be acted as an after-piece.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Though a great many elements of the representation to be enjoyed nightly and at bi-weekly matinées at the Union-square Theatre merit notice as novel and entertaining in no common degree, the pressure upon our columns forbids an immediate attempt to do them justice. But a few words of commendation may be bestowed, even under the unpropitious circumstances of the hour, upon the performance of Mr. E. D. DAVIES, a ventriloquist. Mr. DAVIES is unquestionably the most skilled artist in his line at present before the public. Could an audience be content to hear a play acted without beholding the players, he might be engaged as a complete stock-company. Mr. DAVIES is not only a ventriloquist of exceptional attainments, but a capital *improvvisatore* and a witty conversationist. His contribution to the programme will compensate any seeker of amusement for a visit to the Union-square Theatre.

Musical.

MOULTON CONCERTS.

Mrs. MOULTON is to sing at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. Her associates will be, as heretofore, Messrs. WEHLI and COLBY, Signor FERRANTI and Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

MR. DOLBY'S CONCERTS.

The concert given at Steinway Hall, last evening, by Mr. SANTLEY and Mr. DOLBY'S other artists, was the last of the series. The hall was almost filled, and the usual applause was bestowed upon the performers. Mrs. PATEY and Miss WYNNE and Messrs. CUMMINGS and PATEY depart for Europe next week.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

"Goody Two Shoes; or, the Giant of the Crimson Castle," continues to be the leading attraction at this establishment, though, we understand, it will ere long give way to other novelties. The piece is gotten up with more care than is usually bestowed upon spectacles intended for the arena. About fifty persons, a large portion of whom are young ladies, take part in its performance, and a number of startling tricks and transformations are introduced. But, besides this spectacle, Mr. LENT supplies to his patrons a choice equestrian entertainment, commencing with "Blind Man's Buff," in which Mr. AUSTIN and four young ladies display their skill in the management of their steeds. This act is followed by the tricks of the trained horse *Roebuck*, and by the graceful and daring feats of Mr. CHARLES W. FISH. Miss CAROLINE ROLLAND and Miss LIZZIE KEYS show nightly that they are fearless and accomplished riders, and the JEE Brothers accomplish some funny feats with a hat and a stick, and conclude the entertainment very appropriately by a variety of popular tunes on the "Musical Rocks." Matinées are given as usual at 2½ P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

PERSONAL.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI is in town, fresh from a series of victories in the South and East. Mr. GEORGE W. DOLBY has also returned....Mr. HENRY C. JARRETT, of Niblo's, was among the passengers by the *Russia*, at this port on Sunday.

THE PRESIDENT.

Grant's Confirmation as Brigadier-General in 1861.

The seventh annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Veterans' Union was held in Manchester on Tuesday, Gen. A. STEVENS, the President, in the chair. At the close of the business meeting the members and their lady friends sat down to a dinner, at the conclusion of which responses were made to various toasts, the first being, "The President of the United States." To this Hon. DANIEL CLARK, formerly United States Senator, and now Judge of the United States District Court, responded. After some preliminary remarks Judge CLARK said that duting the extra session of the Summer of 1861 the name of Col. U. S. GRANT was sent in for confirmation as a Brigadier-General. A few Senators only seemed to have ever heard of him before, and the inquiry was, "Who is Col. GRANT?" It was said that he was a former Captain in the regular army, who had resigned his commission, and had lately been appointed a Colonel of an Illinois regiment, and was then in command at Cairo. The nomination was thereupon referred to the Committee of Military Affairs of the Senate. Soon after this it was said that Col. GRANT had at some time during his life been addicted to the use of ardent spirits. After some delay the nomination was reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs, without any recommendation whatever that it should either be confirmed or rejected. Thereupon some inquiry was made as to the habits of Col. GRANT, and the nomination was referred back to the Committee for further investigation and inquiry. After some delay one of the Senators from Illinois read a letter from J. D. WEBSTER, who was then upon the staff of Col. GRANT, stating that he (Col. GRANT) was not only not addicted to the frequent use of ardent spirits, but that he did not use liquor at all. Judge CLARK said that when the name of J. D. WEBSTER was read as the writer of the letter, it occurred to him that possibly he might have known him, and he inquired if it was JOSEPH D. WEBSTER, of Chicago, a civil engineer of that city, who was in the Mexican war. The reply was that he was the same man, and an old schoolmate of his. Judge CLARK said he then arose and declared that he would place unhesitating confidence in the word of Mr. WEBSTER, and that if he said Col. GRANT did not use liquor, they might rely upon it that it was so. Thereupon, without further debate, the nomination was confirmed, and Col. GRANT was made a Brigadier General, and soon after moved upon the enemy's works. Then came the surrender of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the battles of Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Appomattox, and the end of the rebellion.

A Bold Robbery.

As Mrs. ELIZA BURNS, of No. 523 Lexington-avenue, was walking down Third-avenue with a lady friend on Saturday afternoon last, THOMAS HILFORD rushed up and snatched a gold watch and chain of the value of $148, worn by Mrs. BURNS, and ran off with them. HILFORD was arrested on Tuesday by Officer TERWILLIGER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and was yesterday, by Justice MCGUIRE, in the Yorkville Police Court, committed for trial in the General Sessions, in default of bail in $1,500.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Statue of Franklin.

It may be thought a stretch of good nature to speak of the statue of FRANKLIN, which Capt. DE GROOT has caused to be set up in Printing-house-square, as a work of Art. But, to speak truth, Capt. DE GROOT'S statue is as good a statue as many that are fathered by much more distinguished names, and better than many that are softly spoken of because they are the work of men whom it is the fashion to praise.

We confess to having looked forward to the uncovering of the statue with some anxiety. Printing-house-square was never a lovely place, but its unloveliness was negative, and we feared that Capt. DE GROOT'S gift might make it positive. But it is pleasant to be able to say that our fears had no real foundation. The statue has been uncovered, and Printing-house-square is a brighter, more cheerful and more human place for having in it this statue of that bright, cheerful and most "human" man, old BEN FRANKLIN. This is a gain, not only for the place in which the statue happens to stand, it is a gain to the whole City, poor at present in memorial statues, but sure in time to have many such, and rather discouraged, since Mr. BROWN'S "Lincoln" was set up in Union-square, from making any attempt to carry on the good work which was so well begun by that clever but unequal sculptor with his "Washington." Although, in theory, the right thing to do, when the public call for a statue would seem to be to ask a professional statuary to make it, in practice the result of doing the thing in the right way is oftener importunate than portunate. London has been especially ill-treated by the Fates in this respect, and we know not which is the worse the statue of the Queen in the Royal Exchange, by one of the most distinguished English sculptors of our time, the late Mr. GIBSON, or the statue of Mr. PEABODY, behind the Exchange, by one of the most distinguished living American sculptors, Mr. STORY. But London would be very happy if these were all the poor statues she is obliged to look at daily; indeed, we think she would be happy if there were a single one in her streets or squares that her people can find any pleasure in looking at. And, for all her traditional love of art, Paris is little better off—the statues on the Louvre counting for nothing, being small and ill-placed, and HOUDON'S "Voltaire" not having been as yet set up, if, indeed, we can hope that it ever will be allowed a place in the public square. Germany has had better luck, for her sculptors have made a noble monument to FREDERICK, and at least a respectable one to GOTHE, with some others to lesser men, that are by no means despicable. Italy is next in fortune, but most of her modern monumental sculpture is merely tolerable, while the statue lately set up to DANTE in the Piazza Santa Croce is in the worst possible taste. A few of the statues in the niches of the Uffizii are clever, but they are almost alone in Florence. And to turn for a moment to that one of our own cities that has shown the greatest amount of public spirit in making herself comely and keeping herself clean—Boston—we must say we reckon her ill rewarded by the sculptors for the trust she has reposed in them. Mr. QUINCY WARD made her a beautiful statue of the Good Samaritan, when she had a mind to honor Dr. MORTON—or was it Dr. JACKSON? and Mr. BALL has recently made her a very neat and correct statue of WASHINGTON on horseback, but such tricks as Mr. STORY, and Mr. POWERS, and Dr. GRIMMER, and Mr. GREENHOUGH have played her!

Therefore we count it as a piece of good luck that our City, having as yet only four statues in her public places, should be able to look at two of them with positive pleasure, and at a third without discontent. Mr. WARD'S "Indian" is as fine a statue as has been made by any modern sculptor anywhere. We think no one will dispute this judgment. Mr. BROWN'S "Washington" is a right manly, unaffected work, and not without ideal traits; and this statue of FRANKLIN, by nobody in particular, is a good, sensible portrait of a man whom all the world delight to honor, and who is very dear to Americans. For ourselves, we are glad to give it welcome, and we thank Capt. DE GROOT for our share in his generous gift. The day that saw the statue uncovered will long be remembered as a pleasant time. The sun made the City beautiful, cheerful flags floated from all the public buildings and from most of the principal stores, and a crowd of eager and interested people gathered about the statue all day, and showed a satisfaction in it that its simple naturalness well deserves.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—7 P. M.—The low barometer, which was Tuesday afternoon in Western New-York, is now over Massachusetts Bay. Northerly winds and snow have prevailed in New-England. North-westerly winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, from Virginia to Ohio and New-York. The highest pressure is central over Kentucky. Clear weather with light winds has prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, increasing easterly winds in Louisiana and Texas. The barometer has continued to fall slowly from the upper lakes to the Missouri Valley, and had risen to the westward. Fresh winds from the south and east, with threatening weather are now reported on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Brisk north-east winds and stationary barometer are reported from the California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, with south-westerly winds, will probably extend, on Thursday, possibly with snow, very generally eastward, over the Ohio Valley and lakes. Clear weather will prevail to-night in New-York and New-England, followed by cloud and snow on Thursday. The highest barometer continues with clear weather in the South Atlantic States. Falling barometer with easterly winds prevail in Texas and Arkansas. An area of low barometer, and possibly severe storm is apparently approaching the California coast from the south-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, except on the Bay of Fundy and coast of Nova Scotia.

IN THIS CITY.

There was a light fall of snow between 11½ o'clock on Tuesday evening and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The clouds clearing away before noon gave a day cold, but seasonable. The following were the heights of the mercury in the thermometer, and the elevations of the barometer: 6 A. M., 23°; 11 A. M., 29°; 2 P. M., 34°; 9½ P. M., 24°. Barometer, 30.12, 30.13, 30.13, 36.16. Corresponding date last year, 26°, 37°, 42°, 38°.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia *Day* insists that the movement to bring out Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency is more general and more earnest than is generally supposed.

The Kentucky Republicans will hold a delegate State Convention in Louisville on Wednesday, March 13, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention and nominate Presidential electors.

Georgia papers publish the official count of the votes cast in that State for Governor at the late special election, showing that JAMES M. SMITH, the Democratic candidate, received 39,905 votes. The Republicans had no candidate, but there were 109 scattering votes. Not one-fourth the usual vote of the State was cast.

The leaders of the Indiana Democracy are declared to be divided in sentiment, the Hendricks-McDonald wing favoring the "possum" policy, with HENDRICKS and GRATZ BROWN as the Presidential ticket; while the Voorhees-Bright faction cry out against any betrayal of the time-honored principles of the party.

Under the heading "Enthusiasm Run Mad," the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says: "The calling upon Gen. TOOMBS for a speech, immediately after the inauguration of Gov. SMITH on Friday, was such a violation of all the proprieties of the occasion as to deserve the sternest rebuke. It was no time or place for such an exhibition, and we do not wonder that Gen. TOOMBS, who understands the fitness of things, expressed his condemnation by immediately leaving the hall."

Mysterious Poisoning of a Philadelphia Family.

From the Philadelphia Record, Jan. 16.

On Saturday morning several members of the family of HENRY ARMHOLD, residing on Girard-avenue, near Fourth-street, were seized with violent sickness after partaking of their breakfast. They ascribe their illness to some poisonous matter introduced into the coffee, as all those partaking of that beverage were affected in the same way, while the others, who did not drink of the coffee, escaped. Mr. ARMHOLD, whose business called him from his home at an early hour, was unable to get breakfast in his own house on that morning, and took a cup of coffee with a neighbor, and he and one of his children who never drank coffee were the only ones in the family who were not sickened, while Mrs. ARMHOLD, their oldest child, FLORA, aged sixteen; THEODORE, aged fourteen; MONROE, aged thirteen, and MAX, aged eight years, after indulging in the beverage, were taken with vomiting, and the mother and one or two of the children, who drank the most continued to throw up at intervals until Sunday night. They are all better now, and supposed to be out of danger. The attending physicians gave it as their opinion that the escape of the family from death was owing to an overdose of the poison having been administered. The nature of the poison could not be ascertained, as the remainder of the coffee was thrown out by the servant-girl immediately after breakfast. She did not partake of the mixture, and left the family yesterday, having only been with them since Tuesday last.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

Its Unwritten History—How the Bill for its Creation Passed the Legislature—Its Record.

In the opinion of many honest citizens of Brooklyn, there is not a more infamous or corrupt Commission in existence than the Brooklyn Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, and to its charge they lay a part of the extortion and mismanagement under which they have labored for the past few years. Its contests with Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH are well known. During the time that he occupied the chair of the Mayoralty he was constantly engaged in warfare with the Water Board, trying to prevent them from swinding the city. He refused to sign the bonds they issued, and they were obliged to obtain writs of *mandamus* from complaisant Judges before they could compel him to affix his signature to them.

The bill creating the Board was passed during the latter part of the session of Legislature for 1869, the first year of Gov. HOFFMAN'S term of office. The originators of the scheme were the members of the Brooklyn Ring. Prominent among them were ARCHIBALD BLISS, familiarly known as "Archie," and WILLIAM A. FOWLER, a member of the old Water Commission. Previous to this, BLISS had been for some time a member of the Board of Aldermen, and had often, as is alleged, made the remark that if the control of affairs around the City Hall could only be gained, a great deal of money could be made, and a vast amount of power and patronage controlled. No steps were taken in the matter until the latter part of the session of the Legislature for 1869. At that time FOWLER and BLISS appeared before the Committee on Cities with a bill doing away with the old Water Commission, and creating a new one, with greatly enlarged powers. This bill, they stated, was a compromise between the Republican and Democratic Parties of Kings County. Among the members of the Committee on Cities were A. B. HODGES, Republican, and JOHN JACOBS, Democrat, both from Kings County. The only other Republican member of the House from Kings was J. R. ALLABEN, all the other members being Democrats. FOWLER and BLISS took advantage of the absence of ALLABEN, who was in Washington upon business, to bring forward the bill. They feared that if he were present he would expose and defeat the scheme. HODGES is believed to have been in the plot. It chanced that when the bill was brought before the Committee, a gentleman of large experience in legislative matters was present. He was fully aware of the effects of a bill giving such extraordinary powers. He remained and listened to the reading of the bill. Mr. FOWLER stated that the bill was a compromise between the two parties, and satisfactory to both. Mr. BLISS also declared that he was authorized to speak for the Republicans of Kings County, and that the bill met their approbation. The truth of the matter was, the Republicans of Kings County knew nothing of the bill, Mr. BLISS being the self-constituted authority who had effected the compromise.

After the business of bringing the bill before the Committee had been finished, the gentleman who had listened to its reading hurried off and found a citizen of Brooklyn, who was a Republican, and prominent in Kings County politics, to whom he communicated what he had just heard, stating that during his twenty years' observation at Albany he had never heard of so iniquitous a measure. It granted powers, which, as he expressed it, "ought not to be conferred upon angels." As soon as possible, the gentleman last mentioned hurried to Brooklyn, and as soon as Mr. ALLABEN returned—which was the day after the bill was brought before the Committee—informed him what had been in progress at Albany during his absence. Owing to an important law suit, Mr. ALLABEN was unable to leave for Albany until the day after he received the intelligence, and when he reached the capital he found that the bill had passed and was beyond recovery. Upon the day following the presentation of the bill before the Committee, it was called up in the House by the representatives interested in its passage. Mr. JACOBS reiterated the statement that the bill was a compromise between the two parties, and stated also that the entire Kings County delegation in both Houses fully concurred in the measure. By the unanimous consent of the House the bill was allowed to take precedence and ordered to a third reading. This was upon Saturday. On the Monday following the bill was called up, the Clerk mumbled over the title and a few sections, and it passed without opposition. It was never read through in the House, never printed, and never placed upon the files, which the Constitution clearly demands. Its constitutionality has been attacked a number of times in suits brought against the Board, on the grounds of irregularity, but in each case the Board has "settled" the suit.

The bill grants extraordinary powers to the Board. They can pave and repave streets whenever they think best; can use whatever kind of pavement they choose, and have full control over matters pertaining to water and sewerage. It also provides that the Commissioners—three in number—shall be appointed by local authority. Accordingly FOWLER, BLISS, and Mr. KINSELLA were appointed, with FOWLER as President. Mr. KINSELLA, however, did not long remain a member of the Commission, but resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. LOWLER, who still remains, as also do the first two mentioned.

Since its organization the Board has been run as a political machine, and the interests of the people have suffered accordingly. The fact of its supporting a small army of sinecure-holders is proof enough of its corruption. One of the chief causes of complaint against it, has been the exorbitant assessments which it has levied upon the property-holders for repaving streets. In many cases they have been so outrageous that they have been resisted in the Courts, but generally with ill-success, for Brooklyn, as well as New-York, is afflicted with Judges who are too favorable to the Ring.

The prices charged upon the property-holders for the Nicolson pavement are a specimen of these assessments. In streets where this pavement has been laid down, the property-holders have been compelled to pay at the rate of from $4 to $6 per square yard. Offers have been made to lay down the same kind of pavement at the rate of $3 50 per square yard. During the past year, a gentleman in this City has been engaged in laying down Nicolson pavement in Toronto, Canada, at the rate of $1 80 per square yard, has made a profit of about sixty cents. Whether any part of the money paid went into the pockets of the Water Board does not appear.

In other cases the Board has laid down pavement in direct opposition to the wishes of the property-holders along the line of the street. Petition after petition has been sent into the Board asking either that the pavement should not be laid down, or that a certain kind should be used. But no attention is ever paid to their wishes. The Board lay down what they choose and the citizens have no redress. So great has been this abuse that associations have been formed among the property-holders to resist the demands of the Commissioners, and out of these associations grew the present reform movement.

Last week a resolution was introduced before the Citizens Reform Committee instructing the Committee on Legislation to take steps for the repeal of the bill creating the Water Board. The citizens feel that they have been plundered long enough, and the sentiment is generally expressed that the days of the corrupt commission are numbered. The resolution also demanded that pending the repeal of the bill, new commissioners should be appointed in the places of those now holding the position.

Personal Brevities.

Gen. J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge E. W. SIMONSON, of Syracuse, is at the Sturtevant House.

WILLIAM THOMSON, who is believed to be a professional burglar, was yesterday arrested in Hoboken.

Hon. ISAAC BUCKINGHAM, of Cleveland; Gov. O. H. HADLEY, of Arkansas, and Gov. W. P. HALE, of St. Joseph, Me., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS was received yesterday, at Denver, Col., by Gov. MCCOOK and other prominent gentlemen. The Grand Duke's party killed twenty-six buffalo in one day.

The Grand Jury at Salt Lake City presented a document to the Court yesterday making serious charges against United States District-Attorney BATES, now on his way to Washington.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN said, "A penny saved is two pence earned." Deposit your spare money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-street, near Franklin's statue.—*Advertisement.*

Use DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder if you relish light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it.—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
LOW PRICES.
WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Society badges, French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood-Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—This is the only floor-covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 5 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

FLOYD-JONES—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Wm. J. Seabury, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES to ELIZABETH M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith.

DIED.

BEDELL.—In Chelsea, England, Jan. 1, after a lingering illness, GEORGIANA A., youngest daughter of the late Elizabeth and Benjamin W. Bedell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARLOW.—At Walaka, Fla., on the 9th inst., JOHN BARLOW, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M., from Trinity Church, Sing Sing.

HEWITT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, FREDERICK FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and members of the Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 62 West 9th-st., on Thursday, 18th, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, at the Lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, FREDERICK F. HEWITT. The members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JOS. A. COOK, Secretary.

HOLMES.—In Harlem, on Wednesday morning, Mrs. J. L. HOLMES, wife of Daniel Holmes, aged 64 years.

Funeral on Thursday, from No. 531 East 117th-st., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

MCCREA.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., JANE, youngest daughter of the late James McCrea, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Broadway, corner Vesey-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOLDEN.—At Scarborough, of scarlet fever, on Monday, 15th inst., MAY W., youngest daughter of J. H. and Emily F. Holden.

Funeral from the house at 11 A. M., Thursday.

HITCHCOCK.—At Rahway, N. J., Jan. 16, ALEXANDER HITCHCOCK, aged 59 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. and 1 P. M., returning at 4½ and 5½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 16, THOMAS R. MINTURN, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 19th of January, at 2½ P. M.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, at Catskill, N. Y., JOHN M. SCOTT, formerly of this City.

CHARLOCK.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., ISAAC CHARLOCK, in the 91st year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Friday, 19th inst. Carriages in waiting at Brinckerhoffville for the 8 o'clock A. M. train from New-York, Hudson River Railroad.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday the 17th inst., ALBERT G. BUNKER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and members of Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 332 Green-av., on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK
to be published Saturday, Jan. 20.
SPECTRUM ANALYSIS
IN ITS APPLICATION TO TERRESTRIAL SUBSTANCES AND THE PHYSICAL Constitution of the heavenly bodies, familiarly explained by Dr. H. SCHELLEN. Translated from the second German edition by JANE and CAROLINE LASSEL. Edited, with notes, by WILLIAM HUGGINS. With colored plates and other illustrations, including copies of Angström's and Kirchoff's maps. One large vol. 8 vo., (663 pages,) elegantly printed on toned paper and substantially bound in cloth, extra, $12.
SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

"NINTH REGIMENT QUICK-STEP," by D. L. DOWNING, with life-like portrait of the late Col. Fisk, 75c.; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," HART, 40c.; "Mignon Waltz," KNIGHT, 40c.; "Lord Dundreary, Polka," TURNER, 40c.; "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," J. R. THOMAS, 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Ear-rings and Pins, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal Rings, Cameo Rings, Plain Rings, Pencils, Sleeve-buttons and Studs, Gold Thimbles, Coral Sets, Watch Chains, &c., &c. See prices before buying.
GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED UNDER FRESH gas, and all dental operations performed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms at our unequaled POPULAR DENTAL INSTITUTE, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, opposite Association Hall and the Academy of Design.
DR. WAIT & SON.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

GOLD WATCHES—WHOLESALE prices. Boys' silver watches, warranted, $12.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture by Col. B. T. MORGAN. Subject—"The Rise and Progress of U. S. GRANT," at De Garmo's Hall, 14th-st. and 5th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1872, at 8 P. M. Admission free.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will meet at Bleecker Building, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1872. By order, G. J. HUNTER, Chairman.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DISTRICT GRANT CLUB will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 70 Avenue D.
JAMES DUNCAN, President.

SMALL-POX.

Important Report on the Disease Submitted to the Board of Health—Movements and Mortality of Contagious Diseases Generally.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the Sanitary Committee presented an important report on small-pox, from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, in which it is said that the gradual skepticism which from various causes has been growing in the public mind with reference to the absolute protective value of vaccination has contributed largely to its neglect, and, in many places, to its almost abandonment, and consequently we are now becoming aware of an enormous increase in the number of victims annually destroyed or disfigured by this loathsome pestilence. In the large cities of the Eastern Continent, in South America, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and North American cities, it has shown a constantly increasing tendency to assume large proportions, during the last three years. The following statistics, already received from various cities, will show by the death records of the year 1871 some of these facts. The following is a statement of the deaths by small-pox during the first nine months of the year 1871, in various places, with the population of each in round numbers, and the percentages for 1,000 of deaths to the population. (It may safely be estimated that the deaths indicate about one-fourth of the total number of cases occurring:)

	Population.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent. per 1,000.
Berlin	900,000	3,171	3.52
London	3,250,000	6,906	2.12
Liverpool	525,000	1,891	3.52
Manchester	380,000	210	.55
Sunderland	100,000	662	6.62
New-Castle	130,000	524	4.03
South Holland	100,000	*5,101	51.01
Philadelphia	674,000	†1,858	2.76
New-York	942,000	†805	.85

* For five months only.
† For year 1871.

These figures show that while the disease has, during the year past, swept away its thousands in other cities, New-York has a death record of only 805 out of a population of 942,252, a percentage of .85 per 1,000 of its population.

During the year 1871 the number of cases known to have occurred in the City, by reports received at the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in connection with the number of patients received at the Small-pox Hospital, from other sources than the City directly, was 3,084. The official record of these is as follows:

ADMISSION TO SMALL-POX HOSPITAL FOR YEAR 1871.

From City	1,731
From Quarantine direct	235
From other places beyond City limits	532
Total	2,498
Isolated and treated in the City	485
Secreted and first reported as dead in the City	101
Total	3,084
The total deaths for the year as recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics	805

Therefore the percentage of deaths in all cases appears to be 26.10. The percentage of deaths to cases treated at the Small-pox Hospital was 20.46, there having been 2,498 cases and 511 deaths thereat. That there was a much larger percentage of deaths occurring among those isolated and secreted at their own homes in the City, is beyond question; but as no accurate statistics of the actual number of cases secreted and treated at their own homes can be obtained, it becomes impossible to arrive at positive proportions. From the fact that a large number (101) were reported as dead at their own dwellings, without medical attendance in many instances, it must be inferred that the concealment in close rooms, without proper ventilation or medical treatment, could not but result in a large death rate.

As small-pox appears to be the only contagious disease that it is possible to control by preventive means, the Board, in the absence of compulsory law, has adopted the method of offering free vaccination by house to house visitation to every person who may be unprotected. Medical assistant health inspectors are appointed from time to time, as occasion requires, to perform this service. During the year 1871, over 100,000 persons were vaccinated by these means. As to the value of vaccination as a means of protection, the almost unanimous opinion of the best-informed members of the medical profession is, that when carefully and successfully performed it is a positive protection to the individual—and our experience during the past year offers one of the strongest proofs of this truth, viz., in the fact, that among all of those successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, none have fallen victims to this disease in any form, while numbers have been stricken with it who refused to be vaccinated. The difficulty of always keeping a supply of fresh vaccine virus on hand is so great that means should be provided by the State for a public institution, under the charge of the Health Department, for the cultivation of pure bovine, or animal vaccine, and connected therewith practical instruction should be given as to the best methods for its application. The importance of having pure lymph, and uniform methods for its introduction into the system, cannot be over-estimated. This operation, although comparatively simple, should form a part of the regular instruction of every medical student, for there are found to be as many different methods of application almost as there are medical men in the profession.

So soon as the Bureau is informed of the removal of the patient from the sick room, the work of fumigation is performed by the corps designated for that duty, and it is done in the following manner: The doors and windows being tightly closed, after the bedding and clothing has been suspended in some manner so as to allow free access of the fumes, from one to three pounds of sulphur are placed upon some metallic vessel so as to avoid the danger of fire, a little alcohol poured over it and then set on fire, the operator immediately leaving the room and closing the door tightly so as to prevent the escape of the fumes as far as possible. This is allowed to burn out, and thus liberate large volumes of the fumes of sulphurous acid. After two hours, the doors and windows may be thrown wide open, and the room thoroughly ventilated by the free admission of air. Experience has taught us that these means have proved, when thoroughly done, to have destroyed the infection which has been in the apartment. Carbolic acid and sulphurous acid seem to have the property of utterly destroying the germs of this particular poison, while chlorine, so much relied upon as a disinfectant heretofore, does not prove to have the same power.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Jan. 6 and 13, 1872:

Jan. 6.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 60; measles, 14; diphtheria, 4; small-pox, 68.

Jan. 13.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 83; measles, 11; diphtheria, 18; small-pox, 83.

Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 475 deaths, being 23 less than for the previous week, and 45 less than for the corresponding week of last year. Zymotic affections occasioned 143 deaths—constitutional 22, local 179, developmental 39, and violent causes 32. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 15 to 20, those of measles from 2 to 5, those of scarlatina from 14 to 29, those of diphtheria and croup together from 21 to 22, and those of typhoid fever from 8 to 6. Typhus fever produced 1 death, and whooping cough 14, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in good sanitary condition, with the exception of those situated at No. 514 West Fortieth-street, front and rear, and owned by W. MURRAY and F. FISHER.

The Callender Case—Decision of Commissioner Osborn.

The decision of Commissioner OSBORN in the Callender case was given yesterday. Mr. CALLENDER was present, with his counsel, and sat evidently in a state of the most painful anxiety, pale and nervous, while the decision was being rendered. Commissioner OSBORN said he had some thought of giving his opinion in this case in writing, and should have done so had his action been favorable to the defendant; but in sending the case to the Grand Jury, he thought it unnecessary to express at large his reasons therefor. There were so many peculiar circumstances surrounding it that he felt it his duty to allow the case to go before the Grand Jury, and he sent it there accordingly, retaining the same amount of bail as before.

Another Chance for Life.

Twenty-three months ago JOHN PURCELL was convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, of the murder of WILLIAM KIERNAN. The prisoner's counsel, WILLIAM F. KINTZING, carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where a new trial has now been awarded.

Prison Reform—The International Penitentiary Congress.

A public meeting will be held in Steinway Hall, on Friday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock to hear from Dr. WINES, Commissioner of the United States to organize an International Penitentiary Congress, a statement of the progress and results of his mission thus far; to respond to a similar meeting held in London on the 3d of November, (in which, among other distinguished men, Archbishop MANNING, Lord CARNARVON, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and Sir CHARLES ADDERLY took part,) and generally to the action of European and South American Governments in relation to the Congress; to give expression to the voice and sentiment of America on this subject, and to take the necessary measures, so far as the United States is concerned, for the meeting of the Congress. His Excellency, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by Gov. Horatio Seymour, Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York; Representatives N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; and his Excellency Blaque Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington. Letters will be read at the meeting from the President and Vice-President of the United States, Hon. William H. Seward, Senators Sumner, Casserly, Morton and Trumbull, Representative Wm. D. Kelley, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business in the real estate line transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, was the continuation sale by LYNCH & CAMP of lots in Brooklyn, located in the vicinity of Prospect Park. The attendance at the auction was fair, and of the lots offered thirty-two were disposed of at comparatively good figures—better, in fact, than were realized last week. Details will be found in the summary appended. The purchasers of all the lots were Mr. ST. JOHN and Mr. CHASE. It was thought at the Exchange after the sale that the lots were only nominally sold, but later in the afternoon we were informed by the auctioneers that the transactions as quoted below are all bona fide. The disposition of the remainder of the property billed for sale (some forty-five lots) was indefinitely postponed. The legal sale of eight lots on Ninth-avenue, forming the block-front between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, expected to occur yesterday under the direction of JOSEPH MCGUIRE, was adjourned for one week, as was also the sale of a house and lot, by the same auctioneer, known as No. 79 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn. The latter sale, if consummated on the adjourned day, will be held at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, in the city named. In reference to the sale of Flatbush lots by J. COLE yesterday, a report, if received, will be made to-morrow. Today, at the Exchange in this City, the positive sale of the four-story English basement brownstone house and lot, No. 42 West Thirty-seventh-street, is advertised by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON. Legal sales of property on East Twenty-third-street, and on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, are also announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE and JAS. M. MILLER, respectively.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following real estate at the figures quoted: One full lot on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold for $4,000 cash; four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Morningside Park and Tenth-avenue, 25 by 100 each, sold for $10,500; and ten lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, sold for $30,000.

Independent of real estate, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. conducted an extensive stock sale at the Exchange yesterday, at which the following securities were sold at the percentage prices noted: 300 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, par value $50 each, sold at from 220 to 221 per cent.; 20 shares Eagle Fire Company, par $40 each, sold at 190; 33 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each, 115; 50 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 171; 37 shares Seventh Ward National Bank, 100 each, 104½; 40 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 180; $400 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip stock, 121; 25 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 190; 20 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, (new stock,) $25 each, 90; 2 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 102; 76 shares Jersey City Gas-light Company, $20 each, 167; $7,000 Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company 8 per cent. bonds, 32, and 20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Company, (new stock,) $100 each, sold at 90 per cent.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, Jan. 17.

BROOKLYN.

By Lynch & Camp.

1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 77 and 78, w. s. Chesnut-st., 125 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 25x100x44.4x94.9	$475
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 76 and 82, adjoining above, w. s. Chesnut-st., extending through to Washington-av., 25 x about 176	1,025
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 75x81, similar to and adjoining above	1,000
4 lots, Nos. 74, 73, 72 and 71, w. s. Chesnut-st., adjoining above, each 25x100, $300 each	1,200
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 79 and 80, in rear of above, and partly fronting on Washington-av., 31x68x75x68.7	2,905
1 lot, No. 70, w. s. of Chesnut-st., adjoining No. 71, 25 x about 65	310
1 lot, No. 69, adjoining w. s. of Chesnut-st., 58.9x81x55.10	275
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 41 and 66, w. s. of Franklin-av., extending through to Chesnut-st., 25x200	1,000
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 40 and 67, w. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, 25 x about 175	1,000
1 plot, 2 lots, Nos. 39 and 68, w. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, 25 x about 150, rear, irregular	1,000
2 lots, Nos. 38 and 37, w. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, each 25x100, $700 each	1,400
1 lot, No. 36, w. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, 25 x about 80	600
1 lot, No. 35, w. s. of Franklin-av., adjoining above, irregular, 72x68.5x99.3	700
4 lots, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, n. s. Montgomery-st., 175 ft. e. of Franklin-av., each 25x131, $650 each	2,600
4 lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, e. s. of Franklin-av., 31 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., each 25x100, $675 each	2,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 25 GREENE-ST.,

First block, near Canal-st., 100 feet lot

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Apply to A. LANE, No. 219 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.

Houses, stores and lots taken in charge. Rents collected and returns promptly made. References of the highest character given when required.

1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

Is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $6,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

N. B.—We give special attention to the charge of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

HUGH N. CAMP,

No. 106 Broadway, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER.

Charge of estates solicited.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantially built brick building, Nos. 527 and 529 West 22d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 50 by 50 feet, four stories and basement, lot 50 feet by half the block; suitable for manufacturing purposes; lease twenty years to run from the 1st of May next, subject to renewals at four per cent. on the value of the ground. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A FINE corner plot of lots; price and terms very reasonable. Also, the finest plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park, (bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$28,000.—THREE-STORY HOUSE, brown stone, 20 feet front, with an extension in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$7,000.—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, two-story brick and brown stone basements, and all improvements. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 64 WEST 33D-ST.

$17,000.—FIRST-CLASS, 22.6X55X100; good order; No. 12 St. Luke's-place; well worth looking at. Permits from HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.. A SUPERIOR, extra wide corner house, with or without extra lot, and stable; others on 5th-av., 30th to 62d sts., embracing several corners, $60,000 to $275,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$42,500.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, rose-wood parlor story, 48th-st., No. 25; in splendid order; possession; and one of the very best locations. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6TH-AV.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four stories, high stoop, 22x55x100, superior order, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; new furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND, WITH the four-story building thereon, on Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and near the new Post-office. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TWO ELEGANT 25-FEET FIRST-CLASS houses, 56th-st., near 5th-av., for sale at a reasonable price; possession. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6TH-AV.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale, in complete order and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV.—48TH-ST., FOUR-STORY modern frescoed, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x55, andbay-window, extension lot 100 feet; $45,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., A FULL-sized and most costly-finished dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., elegant full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HALF BLOCK OF LOTS ON Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, with good buildings, suitable for coal, lumber, stone or oil business. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st. New-York, or S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—three story, high stoop, brown stone, all improvements; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—One plot of ground, between Hill-st. and the M. and E. R. R., west of Prince-st.; in size about 185x485 feet; will be sold together, or in lots to suit.

Also, one house and lot on Harrison-st. The house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, is two-story and Mansard roof, well built, has gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; lot 150x495 feet, fronting on two streets. Inquire of the owner, J. MARSHALL, Harrison-st., near Central-av., Orange, N. J., or at No. 529 West 22d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., FORTY-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a very desirable brick dwelling, with good garden and fruit; plenty of shade; grounds well laid out, containing twenty-four city lots, one block from the depot, with or without carriage-house and stable. Roselle is seventy-five feet higher than Elizabeth, and very desirable as a residence. Also, for sale, three other beautiful residences. Photographs of all the dwellings can be seen at this office. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York, or W. W. DITTS, Roselle, N. J.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOUSE for sale at a bargain, located among the hills of Morris County, New-Jersey, in the village of Parsippany, 1½ miles from railroad station; large double dwelling, containing 14 rooms, handsomely situated in grounds comprising 15 acres; fine lawn, shade, ornamental and evergreen trees, and great abundance of fruit, barns and stables, and everything necessary for a complete country residence. Price $20,000. For photograph and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Centre-st., (gas-light and macadamized,) either five or seven acres, finely improved; large complete residence, thoroughly built, modern conveniences, stables, laundry, green-house, complete order, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot, unexceptionable neighborhood; terms satisfactory. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A magnificent place at Sing Sing, Westchester County, containing 108 acres, two dwellings, one a fine brick mansion containing all the improvements of a City house; land well calculated to cut up into villa plots; no incumbrance. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., No. 940 3d-av.

SPLENDID GRAIN AND GRASS FARM—230 acres, under high cultivation; no better farm in Somerset County; twenty-seven miles by rail; $22,000; great bargain; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway; or J. W. KING, J. C. SUPTHAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 105 ACRES on the sea-shore, New-Jersey; good house and outbuildings, with stock and farming tools; price $5,000; part cash. Owner at VANDERVOORT & GOLDMARK'S, No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 10.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; house, fourteen rooms; modern improvements; fine stable and three acres ground in excellent order; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—A CORNER HOUSE, DESIRAbly located, on South Washington-square; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in the splendid new iron-front building, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., the stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine, 80-horse power, Otis' patent elevators, water, gas and steam heaters throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100, or into four stores 25x100 feet; immediate possession; will be rented low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses, on Washington-st., near Canal, to rent; in superior order; immediate possession; rent low. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDing and lot No. 9 Great Jones-st.; house 25x60. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSE Nos. 84 and 86 Reade, corner Church-st., from Feb. 1; rent, $9,000. For particulars apply to FANNING, No. 40 East 4th-st.

TO LEASE—FOUR OR FIVE LOTS, WITH shed, on 36th-st., near East River; suitable for stone, lumber, wood business, &c. Apply to C. H. DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

STORE TO LET—NO. 48 CORTLANDT-ST., at a reasonable rent. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 2d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, which Thompson Greenfield had on the 24th day of August, 1867, in any and all land and real estate on the south side of Thalia-st., between St. Charles and Prytamer-sts., in the City of New-Orleans, Louisiana, the same being a part of the estate and assets of said Thompson Greenfield, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy, and which is described in petition of said bankrupt, filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the said 24th day of August, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1871.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 42 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories front, five in rear, 20x60, lot 98.9; complete with all modern improvements; perfect order; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A second floor, kitchen and servant's room in a private family and respectable locality on moderate terms. Address O., Box No. 2,223 Post-office, City, and designate situation.

FINANCIAL.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

BANKERS, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW-YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Twenty year 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS of the VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD for sale at 90 and interest.

OFFICES OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARRY CONRAD, SAMUEL F. BARGER, CHARLES LANTHONY, P. C. CALHOUN, JAMES B. HOYT, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, HENRY R. KUNHARDT, CHESTER W. CHAPIN, DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, HENRY L. DYER, ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.

NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY,

AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds, and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,131, 138, 208, 248, 311, 587, 595, 608, 612, 628, 639, 674, 690, 865, 869, 932, 978, 1,024, 1,059, 1,138, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,497, 1,601, 1,615, 1,652, 1,770, 1,832, 1,851, 1,930, 2,097, 2,209, 2,317, 2,320, 2,382, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order,

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST. LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of capital of the Company is $500,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, as heretofore reported necessary for the business of the Company, as full stock, not liable to any further call or assessment.

The amount of the existing debts of the Company do not exceed $200.

CHARLES STORRS, President.

D. S. ARNOLD, CHARLES STORRS, A. L. DICKINSON, D. L. BANNING, J. R. HALL, C. RICHMOND, Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: D. S. ARNOLD, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above statement, and that such statement is correct and true.

DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1872.

L. GOLDMARK, Notary Public New-York County.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 346 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.

JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WM. H. STEWART, Commissioners.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.

Holders of past due Coupons of the Bonds of this Company are requested to communicate with STOKES, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, without delay in their own interest and in the interest of the Company.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National Debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE **Peoria and Rock Island Railway** OF ILLINOIS,

thereby adding 25 per Cent. to their capital, and about 45 per Cent. to their yearly income, all in gold. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued—until the close of this Loan—for the holders of these Governments or other 5 and 6 per Cent. Bonds, who wish to capitalize and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per Cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a completed Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is ninety-one miles in length, connecting the important cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO ONE-HALF THAT CAN BE DONE IN LOCAL TRAFFIC ALONE.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of great value.

In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

They are Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each, and can be Registered if desired.

PRESENT PRICE 90

And accrued interest in currency.

Principal and Interest payable in Coin in New-York or London, free of Tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through unsettled and uncultivated portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class completed road, with

NO PARALLEL OR COMPETING LINE,

and runs through one of the Richest Agricultural, Manufacturing, Coal and Most Populous Districts in the West.

Thus a large and profitable local business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an Important Central Link to which many of the principal lines Centralize.

The loan is therefore placed beyond any contingency, as the earnings will be large and the bonds sure to rank among the Best Securities in the market.

We invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges, by

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

14 Nassau-St., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY $39,458,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

W. L. CONKLIN, President. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD at the banking-house on Monday, 15th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

W. S. CONKLIN, JOHN C. HAM, SAM'L R. MABBATT, ASABEL CHAPIN, SAM'L A. HILLS, CHAS. RUSTON, HENRY L. RITCH, R. P. LOUNSBERY, WM. MONTROSS, JESSIE W. POWERS, WM. A. POND, PHILIP J. SEITER, WALTER C. PALMER, JR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board W. L. CONKLIN was unanimously re-elected President.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872, NO. 211 MERCER-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFICERS and Directors of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company make the following report for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, in accordance with the requirements of law:

First. The capital of said company is two million five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) of which sum one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) has actually been paid in, and two million four hundred thousand dollars ($2,400,000) of full-paid stock has been issued and delivered to Dr. Wm. Elmer in payment for the exclusive right to use his new method for generating gas for heating and lighting purposes for the State of New-York.

Second. The total amount of the indebtedness of the Company is fourteen thousand dollars, ($14,000.)

WILLIAM ELMER, E. W. LEONARD, J. W. BOUTON, L. W. FROST, Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: J. W. BOUTON, Vice-President, and A. D. ELMER, Secretary of the New-York Gas-light and Heat Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they have read the foregoing report, and that the same is true of their own knowledge.

A. D. ELMER, Secretary.
J. W. BOUTON, Vice-President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1871.

Z. E. NEWELL, Notary Public, New-York.

NOTICE.

Stolen from the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., Thirty-three Bonds for $1,000 each of the Appleton and New-London Railway Company, Nos. 365 to 397 inclusive, together with a promissory note for $14,916 45 gold, drawn by A. F. Smith to the order of J. S. Kennedy & Co., dated May 8, 1871. The above bonds being the collateral security for said note and mentioned in it.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JAN. 15, 1872.

R. J. KIMBALL & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

Buy and sell Bonds, Gold and Railway Stocks, on commission, making liberal advances. We are constantly represented at the different Exchanges by one of the firm.

ROBERT J. KIMBALL.
SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI APGAR, ZACHARIA JAQUES, C. H. APPLEGATE, T. C. KIMBALL, JAY L. ADAMS, D. B. MOSES, PETER B. ANDERSON, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, EBENEZER BEADLESTON, WM. W. OWENS, JOHN F. PUPKE, J. S. BARRON, EDGAR PINCHOT, ALEX. BONNELL, FRANCIS A. RAY, MARTIN Y. BUNN, O. W. F. RANDOLPH, ABIJAH CURTIS, CHAS. B. RICHARD, CHARLES DENISON, CHAS. SPEAR, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, E. T. TEFFT, JAMES FLANAGAN, H. K. THURBER, DANIEL FOSTER, JOHN C. TUCKER, ALLAN HAY, JAS. WALLACE, JOHN H. HOLDANE, R. CORNELL WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM H. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

JAN. 11, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the original capital of the Company, payable on demand.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 33 Pine-st., N. Y.

C. C. GILMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 1787.

OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ALSO, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$480,347 65
CASH CAPITAL	200,000 00
SURPLUS	262,047 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	18,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 3d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of January instant, after which and until the 7th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.

CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank, Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A National Savings Bank.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. McLELLAND, President.

EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.

GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending 31st December, as follows: at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward. This interest is carried at once to the credit of the depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit. It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,490,313 98.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20.

N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,070,866 41. Surplus, $201,322 00.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 1½ P.M.
OCEANIC.....Feb. 17.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTIH.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. WIMBERLY.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30,	ANGLIA, Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6,	COLUMBIA, Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA, Saturday Feb. 10.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those who may send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMONT.....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....DARE.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.	
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 15, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, Feb. 17, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, Brand, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P.M.,

and each succeeding SATURDAY AND THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
First cabin	$75	Steerage, $30
To London	80	To London, 35
To Paris	90	To Paris, 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt.—, touching at Acapulco, Manzanicllo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail at 10 A. M. FRIDAY, 19th inst., for Aspinwall, via Jamaica.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERIAM, Capt. WIER.....before the.....Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,).. Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,). Wed., Feb. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 197 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 51 and 52 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

These ships are the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading and passenger tickets. Shipments by other steamers will be charged local rates from Savannah.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

BLACK STAR LINE,

From Pier No. 13 North River, every SATURDAY.

The Steam-ships

MONTGOMERY leaves JAN. 20, at 3 P. M.,
HUNTSVILLE leaves JAN. 27, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER

will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA.,
FERNANDINA, AND
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

connecting at Jacksonville with BROOKE'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a neat, industrious and economical servant; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; City or country; highly recommended. Apply at No. 114 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to do general house-work for a small family; understands the latter work thoroughly; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and do part of the washing in a small private family; good plain cook and good bread and biscuit baker; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 East 36th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, operating and dress-making; would go as ladies' maid, or take care of an invalid lady; will assist in chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; will assist in chamber-work, or do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. A situation in a private family; understands all kinds family cooking; has no objections to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman, about thirty; excellent cook; meat, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; will do washing and ironing; excellent City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL. A situation in a private family as waitress; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately arrived in this country, a situation to learn a chamber-work or waiting with a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address No. 505 West 33d-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican, 45 years old, to take care of an invalid, day or night watchman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful to his employer. Address W. A. FREEMAN, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN. A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at No. 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK, A SITUAtion; is accomplished in all the arts of French and English cooking; unexceptionable City references; no objection to boarding-house or hotel. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give best City reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class chamber-maid; would assist in waiting or washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, 721 6th-av., up first flight stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 160 Spring-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 30 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; will assist with chamber-work if required; can give good reference. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid; is a good, competent servant, having one year's City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a competent girl; City or country; best references. Call or address No. 217 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet-nurse; lost her baby, one week old; the best of reference given and required. Call for two days at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as first cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has three years and a half reference. Call at No. 330 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has some leisure during the dull season, a few customers by the day; City reference. Apply at No. 371 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer by a Protestant young woman; good plain cook, washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS WANTING RELIABLE German, French, English, Irish and American help, in any capacity, can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid alone; has five years' City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light house-work; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 36th-st., top floor, front room.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, launcresses, coachmen, waiters, constantly on hand. West-side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st.

SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN a small family to do general house-work; has good references. Call at No. 451 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, washing at home. Call at or address No. 404 East 14th-st., J. R., care of house-keeper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at 110 West 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent colored girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of children. Call at No. 13 Minetta-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class plain cook; has no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family, if required; three and a half years' best City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, OR nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waiting, by a very respectable young woman of experience in the care of children, chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; is very respectable, and is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent baker, &c.; country or City; prefers the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Apply at 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse to growing children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 117 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing to do at home; understands finting, and does up linens and fineries in superior style. Call or address Mrs. BALDWIN, No. 122 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, plain cook; first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; a first-class baker and pastry cook; excellent reference. Call or address No. 455 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged widow as housekeeper in a respectable family; best of references given. Call at No. 258 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; City reference given. Call at No. 405 East 18th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 216 East 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH and Swede girls, situations for upstairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would mind children in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as chamber-maid. Inquire at No. 642 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 309 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business in both branches; is a careful, good driver; six years' reference; two first-class employers can be seen. Address E. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman (single); understands his duties thoroughly; long experience; an efficient groom and careful City driver; several years' unexceptionable references. Address E. L., at Brewster's, 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, bright complexioned colored man as waiter in a first-class boarding-house; strictly temperate and honest. Address F. J. WATKINS, No. 214 West 30th-st., rear building, third floor, front room, care of Miss WILSON.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as coachman; is good and willing to do everything on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly; has good references from his last place. Call or address 114 East 36th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass colored waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties, and has unexceptionable reference. Call or address J. T., No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call at Mr. R. CAMPBELL'S saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass waiter; understands his business thoroughly; can give reference from the first families in the City. Call or address Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young colored man, as coachman and groom, or as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class references. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has good City references. Address T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as waiter; one year's best reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen for three days at No. 476 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended; has no objection to the country. Call or address T. C., No. 22 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION; is thoroughly competent and experienced in the business; single, and a Protestant; can furnish the best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass French waiter, single, in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman; country preferred. Address for two days, JOSEPH TAIT, No. 68 East Broadway.

FOR A GOOD CHINESE WAITER apply to EMANUEL SCHWARTZ, Missionary, Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROtestant, aged thirty-five, married, no family, a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising all fancy stock and farming in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class reference; at liberty on 1st of March. Address WILLIAM BROWN, Farmer, Morristown, Spring Valley, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Call at No. 352 East 17th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOroughly-competent waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call or address L. G., No. 210 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER and valet by a young man; Protestant; two years with the Governor General of Canada; an excellent character. Address H. CODEY, at Mrs. Williamson's, No. 15 8th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS WANTED in the telegraph instrument shop of GRAY & BARTON, Chicago. Mr. Barton, of the above firm, will be at No. 17 Pine-st., upstairs, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to see any good workmen desirous of permanent situations and good wages.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey for the best-selling shuttle sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, office of D. A. Newton & Co., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN HARLEM BY AN AMERican family, a good plain cook; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 135 East 127th-st., near 3d-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse. Apply Thursday, Jan. 18, at No. 11 East 42d-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of M. A. & J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, in the real estate brokerage business, was dissolved Jan. 2, 1872, by mutual consent. HUGH N. CAMP,
M. A. J. LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

HUGH N. CAMP continues the business at No. 106 Broadway; M. A. J. LYNCH at his old office, No. 72 Cedar-st.

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BENJAMIN & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold.
JOHN BENJAMIN,
W. B. LAWRENCE, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD ROYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES, BUFfalo, black and grizzly bear, white and gray fox, brown, gray blankets, horse-blankets, plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, TRUCKS AND work sheep, as owner is going in the country; must sell immediately; a chance seldom met with. Inquire for CARMAN, No. 113 Water-st., basement.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND SLEIGH-BELLS, in large variety, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 73 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., SECOND RESidence west Broadway, No. 104—Front room to rent; also single one, without board; family private; one-half minute from Parker's restaurant; three lines cars at corner.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Locking $1, and upward.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, at No. 41 West 26th-st.; prices reasonable; location first-class.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE ENtire second floor, (parlor and bedroom,) with board, in a private family of culture, near Madison-square. No. 29 East 24th-st.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT and bed-room on first floor in a respectable house to let, where a few gentlemen can be accommodated without board. Apply at 327 East 36th-st., near 3d-av.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO A PARTY of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, rooms with board; terms for single gentlemen, $6 to $10 per week; gentlemen and wives, $16 to $20.

FIFTH-AV.—JUST VACATED, A SUPErior suite of three or four large, light rooms on the parlor floor of the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NO. 327.—A family with a few select boarders have a large room on third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; also hall-room; house first class, and excellent board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 107., near 6th av., second floor, to let, whole or part; very convenient and nicely furnished; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Large rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 15th-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN Plan. No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

A LARGE, PLEASANT, COMFORTAble by-furnished front room with good liberal board, $8; one for married couple, $14; brown-stone house, every convenience, genteel neighborhood. 43 7th-av.

NO. 395 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE HANDsom room to let, with board, on second-floor; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 221 West 16th-st.; fire and gas; remarkably cheap; reference required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also single rooms. Bells on each floor. References.

NO. 309 3D-AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant-square; handsomely-furnished front rooms on second floor to let with board.

NO. 211 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, in a German family; terms, $6 to $7 per week.

NO. 30 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets; hot and cold water and bath-room attached. Terms moderate.

NO. 116 WEST 14TH-ST.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with board; table unexceptionable, and house and location first-class.

ONE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO gentlemen, and one room for single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 309 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors, with or without board.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at private house, No. 19 East 40th-st. Undoubted references exchanged.

NO. 115 EAST 34TH-ST.—LARGE room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR THE UNION CLUB.—A handsome suite of apartments on the first floor; also one large single room, without board.

NO. 43 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FURnished room, with or without meals. Private family.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good table, at 48 West 24th-st. References.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and nurse; three rooms, on second or third floor preferred, and private table; situation about 32d and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 889 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4.00 P. M., Special Troy Express, on saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M., Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Ceremonies Attending the Presentation of Capt. DeGroot's Gift.

The Unveiling of the Statue by Professor Morse.

The Banquet at Delmonico's Last Night.

Speeches of Prof. Morse, Dr. Prime, Horace Greeley, and C. C. Savage in Printing-House-Square—Remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mayor Hall and Others at the Banquet.

Yesterday the statue of FRANKLIN, in Printing House-square, which has for some days been hidden by its star-spangled robe, was at last uncovered. From an early hour the platform in front of it was gay with bunting, and on the principal buildings within sight floated the American flag. It was the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and at 12 o'clock the gift of Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT was to be formally presented to the Press and printers of this City. Soon after 10 o'clock groups began to gather around the inclosure, formed by a chain, and protected by a cordon of policemen. About 11½ Otto's Band took its station, and filled the frosty air with harmony. By the time the designated hour had arrived the entire square was filled with a dense mass of humanity, which stretched across Park-row and extended far into the Park, and every window looking upon the scene was crowded with spectators.

Soon after 12 the Committee and invited guests marched from the Committee-room, headed by the banner of the Typographical Society, and took their places on the large platform; HORACE GREELEY, Prof. MORSE and Capt. DE GROOT occupying a position on the smaller platform, immediately at the base of the statue. Rev. Dr. IRÆNEUS PRIME, the presiding officer, opened the proceedings by saying, briefly:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Through the munificence of one of our own citizens this splendid and fitting monument is ours, and while it stands in this Printing House-square, it will perpetuate the genius of FRANKLIN and the generosity of Capt. DE GROOT. We are about to unvail this statue in the face of Heaven, and prayer will now be offered by Rev. Dr. DEEMS:

After the prayer by Dr. DEEMS, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, Dr. PRIME called upon Prof. MORSE to unvail the statue. The venerable gentleman came forward and said:

MR. DE GROOT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE PRESS: I esteem it one of the highest honors that I should have been designated to perform the office of unvailing, this day, the fine statue of our illustrious and immortal FRANKLIN. When requested to accept this duty I was confined to my bed, but I could not refuse; and I said, "Yes, if I have to be lifted to the spot." FRANKLIN needs no eulogy from me. No one has more reason to venerate his name than myself. May his illustrious example of devotion to the interests of universal humanity be the seed of further fruit for the good of the world.

THE STATUE.

The statue was then unvailed by Mr. MORSE, while the band played the Star-spangled Banner, and cheer upon cheer arose from the assembled multitude. As the image of the printer, philosopher and statesman was exposed to the gaze of the people, it received the highest praise, and was pronounced the finest work of the kind in the City. Although the TIMES has before published a description of it, it will not be out of place to again sketch it briefly. It is of bronze, about twelve feet in height, and represents FRANKLIN at the age of seventy, dressed in the costume worn while Minister at the Court of Versailles, with ruffles, knee-breeches, old-fashioned capacious waistcoat, and long-waisted coat. In his left hand he holds a copy of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, his first paper, and with which he was so long associated. His right hand is extended as if addressing an audience. The octagonal pedestal is of Quincy granite, and is fourteen feet high. The lower base is thought to be the largest block of granite ever drawn over the Broadway pavement. In its rough state it weighed nearly sixteen tons. Immediately after the unvailing Mr. MORSE left his position on the rostrum, and his place was taken by Mr. CHARLES C. SAVAGE, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Typographical Society, whom Mr. HORACE GREELEY thus addressed in behalf of Capt. DE GROOT:

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS AND TYPOGRAPHIC PROFESSION: A statue of FRANKLIN was suggested by one of our craft as appropriate to be inaugurated in this great City, which has become the emporium of American journalism and of American book-publishing. It seemed to him desirable and proper that the printers and publishers of the City of New-York should testify their regard for the man whom we all esteem as a patriot, a sage, and the chief honor of our calling, by presenting some visible embodiment of him to the admiration and appreciation of our fellow-citizens. This suggestion was made to Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT, who, as he says, in acknowledgment of the many favors he has received from the Press of this City, resolved himself to be the originator of this statue, and thus the benefactor of our calling. Capt. DE GROOT conferred with Mr. ERNST PLASSMAN, a distinguished sculptor of our City, and employed him to put his idea into enduring material, which now, in his behalf, I am enabled to present to you, gentlemen of the Press and of the typographic art. [Applause.] I rejoice that this work is, like its subject, purely American. It may be that European art is able at this stage to have produced a better one—though I think not. [Laughter.] But, at all events, the production of this is our warrant for believing, that if better statues can be created, we have by this example—by this achievement—prepared our countrymen to produce them in a future not distant. [Applause.] I rejoice, fellow-citizens, that, while presenting an American statue of an American philosopher, the gift of a public-spirited American citizen, we have been assisted today in inaugurating this statue by that eminent American discoverer who today is the nearest resemblance to the great and patriotic citizen whose memory we all honor. I rejoice that Prof. MORSE—born in that very city of Boston, within rifle-shot of FRANKLIN's birth-place and the year after FRANKLIN died, and who seems to have been raised up by Providence to be the continuer of that great work of which FRANKLIN was the beginner—I rejoice that he has been spared to meet with us on this interesting occasion. This man seems to me to be the proper successor of FRANKLIN: the one taught the world how to tame the lightning, and the other has taught us how to render it most useful as a messenger of intelligence across continents and oceans; so that today, by the invention of MORSE, the whole world is placed in instantaneous communication, and any interesting event is flashed as by the lightning from one end of the habitable globe to the other. So I may say, fellow-citizens, in honor of FRANKLIN, and I may also say in honor of MORSE, I present, in behalf of Capt. DE GROOT, this statue of our great exemplar to our intelligent, and, I trust, appreciative profession.

ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE BY MR. C. C. SAVAGE.

ALBERT DE GROOT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS: The agreeable duty has been assigned me to represent the New-York Typographical Society on this memorable occasion, and in its name, and on behalf of the members of the Press, to accept the sacred trust you today confide to it and them. On this colossal statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the acknowledged patron saint of the printers of America, and a peer among the immortal names in history, you have concentrated your love of art, and manifested your admiration of the "Art preservative of all Arts." And now you unselfishly crown your devotion by generously donating this noble statue to the Press and printers of New-York. On its chaste and massive pedestal, simple and beautiful in its proportions, as was the life of him whom it is designated to portray, ever may it imperishable stand. You have watched the details of the creation of this statue in the thoughtful mind and modeling hand of the artist ERNST PLASSMAN, with all the zeal and tenderness of a parent for his offspring. And I thank him and you, in the name of the printers of New-York, that you have not departed from the real Franklin we so love to cherish, to give us an ideal hero clothed in the toga of an ancient Roman or a mythological Greek. There he stands, embodying our idea of the printer, the philosopher, the statesman. There is the dress which FRANKLIN wore before sages, diplomats, and kings. How vividly it recalls the suit in which he appeared at the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, which, ten years before, he declared he would never wear again until he had "signed England's degradation and America's independence." Look on that face. How full of the characteristics of the calm, sturdy, quaint common sense, which marked and made BEN FRANKLIN stand out among the intellectual giants of his day, with clear positive individuality. Is not the whole a type of the man as he was—as we would have him be? Will it not prove a mentor and preacher to the boys and young men of this Metropolis who shall gaze on the venerable form, from this text in his indenture of apprenticeship: "Taverns, inns and ale-houses he shall not frequent; at cards, dice, or any unlawful game he shall not play." It is appropriate that this statue should be erected in this centre of our trade, in the very midst of our craft work, instead of in Central Park; for FRANKLIN's life was devoted to practical hard work, rather than to the ornamental and the recreative. Could FRANKLIN step into the mammoth printing and newspaper offices which surround this monument—could he look into yonder Post-office, what thoughts and contrasts would they suggest. When he first visited New-York, in 1723, not a newspaper was published in this City, and only one small printing office existed. And when, a few years later, he was appointed Postmaster in Philadelphia, the whole mail of the country would not equal that which now passes through our City office in an hour.

Mr. SAVAGE alluded to the services rendered by the Typographical Society, and concluded as follows: Prof. MORSE, we welcome your participation in this scene; for no hand was deemed so worthy to lift the vail as yours. FRANKLIN caught the electric thought from Heaven; but it was reserved for you to yoke its untamed power to the service of industry and intelligence. Wherever the iron nerves traverse the earth there will be known and linked the names of FRANKLIN and MORSE.

ALBERT DE GROOT, we thankfully receive this deed of trust from your hands; and we pledge ourselves and our successors to guard it with the vigilance of love. May God bless you for your noble gift!

At the conclusion of Mr. SAVAGE's speech the Committee retired from the platform, while the band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the crowd, which had been steadily growing thinner since the unvailing had taken place, rapidly dispersed.

THE BANQUET.

The guests began to assemble in the parlors of Delmonico's, on Fourteenth-street, as early as 6 o'clock, but the hour of seven had arrived before they were marshalled into the supper-room. Plates were laid for 136, and there were but few vacant places. At a table on a raised dais, and running lengthwise, were seated those of the guests whom the Committee most delighted to honor. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME presided, supported on his right by Capt. De Groot, and on his left by Horace Greeley. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Peter Cooper, Judge Spencer, Robert Hoe, Hon. Erastus Brooks and Rev. Robert Duane, were also seated at this table. A blessing was pronounced by Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER, after which two hours were passed in discussing the productions of Delmonico's kitchen and the choicest selections from his cellar. By the side of each plate was placed a *fac simile* copy of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for Sept. 10, 1741, "Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestick," which served to while away the time between the courses. Throughout the evening the best of feeling prevailed, and all the speakers were greeted with loud applause.

THE SPEECHES.

At 9 o'clock Dr. PRIME said: It is one hundred and eighty-six years since BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston. He was the youngest son of the youngest son for five generations, and was the fifteenth of seventeen children of his father. He was apprenticed to a candle-maker, and if he had stuck to the business would doubtless have made a light in the world, but would have had less to do with lightning. We next hear of him as making street ballads in Boston, but he was checked by his father in his mad career, who assured him that poets were always miserable beggars. He next turns up in Philadelphia, with three penny rolls under his arm. He found one enough, and gave the other two to a woman and child poorer than himself. Miss READ saw him while eating this roll, and afterward became his wife; and when he fell in love with Miss READ he began to rise in the world. When he began to write for the Press he was so modest that he shoved his manuscript under the door. Young writers nowadays boldly enter the editor's door and say, "What will you give me for this?" It is remarkable that we have waited until this time for a statue to FRANKLIN to be erected in this City, and that now we have it, not by the munificence of the printers, but your honored guest, Capt. DE GROOT. [Applause.]

The first toast was, "The President of the United States," which was responded to with cheers.

The second toast, "The State of New-York, and the City of New-York," was responded to as follows by Mayor A. OAKEY HALL, who was greeted with cheers.

MAYOR HALL'S SPEECH.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this assurance that you will not discharge an old compositor because he has sometimes mixed his type or because he has perhaps slept while the 'devil' run away with his copy. Today the City which you have toasted beheld FRANKLIN's statue unvailed. Last Summer she witnessed the dedication of another to MORSE. The first one faces the newspaper temples wherein public opinion finds shrines. The other confronts newspaper readers who daily throng Central Park—from the skating newsboy to the sauntering student. But why these statues in this antithetical contemplation? Is it not that the distance between the down-town statue and the uptown one—at topographical points that also mark the material growth of the City from the era at which FRANKLIN died to the epoch in which MORSE still honorably survives—that this distance may represent the intervening and crowded space in history between the first and eldest ally of newspaper enterprise; or between the hand printing-press and the electric telegraph—between the lightning experiments of FRANKLIN and the electric utilizations of MORSE? The presence of these two statues in this crowded Metropolis will ever emphasize an old text, and indeed paraphrase it. He who runneth may read thrilling references to the march of human intelligence. The spectacle this day witnessed in Printing-house-square will become historical in the annals of the State and City—MORSE unvailing the statue of FRANKLIN? It was as if HERSCHEL had dedicated a monument to COPERNICUS, or ROBERT HOE one to CAXTON, or FARADAY or JOHN W. DRAPER another to ROGER BACON, or CYRUS MCCORMICK one to LOCATELLA, or ELIAS HOWE, Jr., to ELIAS GROWSE, the German of the sixteenth century, or Mr. BEECHER to St. Paul. But let not the City forget the individual to whose æsthetic industry she owes the statue of today, who has before aided in adorning a Metropolis too much devoted to mere money-getting. There was once a German alchemist named ALBERT GROOT, surnamed ALBERTUS MAGNUS. It is said that he amalgamated the first bronze. He has a worthy namesake of today; and I close by giving you the health of ALBERT DE GROOT, a very Prince Magnus Albert among the royal good fellows of New-York enterprise. [Applause.]

The third toast: "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Printer, Philosopher, Diplomatist and Statesman. Perfected in the art of printing, he soon became perfect in that knowledge which blended the greatest wisdom in national things, with the highest statesmanship and truest philanthropy." This was responded to by HORACE GREELEY, who was introduced as "our later Franklin."

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: If I were required to say for which of FRANKLIN's achievements he deserved most and best of mankind, I should award the palm to his autobiography—so frank, so sunny, so irradiated by a brave, blithe, hearty humanity. For if our fathers had not—largely by the aid of his counsel, his labors, his sacrifices—achieved their independence at the first effort, they would have tried it again and again until they did achieve it; if he had not made his immortal discovery of the identity of electricity with the lightning, that truth would nevertheless have at length been demonstrated; but if he had not so modestly and sweetly told us how to wrestle with poverty and compel opportunity, I do not know who beside would or could have done it so well. There is not today, there will not be in this nor in the next century, a friendless, humble orphan, working hard for naked daily bread, and glad to improve his leisure hours in the corner of a garret, whom that biography will not cheer and strengthen to fight the battle of life buoyantly and manfully. I wish some human tract society would present a copy of it to every poor lad in the United States. But I must not detain you. Let me sum up the character of FRANKLIN in the fewest words that will serve me. I love and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a *parvenu* who rose from want to competence, from obscurity to fame, without losing his head; a statesman who did not crucify mankind with long-winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist who did not intrigue; a philosopher who never loved, and an office-holder who didn't steal. So regarding him, I respond to your sentiment with "Honor to the memory of FRANKLIN."

4. *Honesty the Best Policy*—One of FRANLIN's earliest and best maxims; illustrated in his life and supporting him in death; a maxim worthy of all times, all nations and all professions.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER replied:

He didn't know whether he was called upon as a preacher or an editor. He was both. The two were so interblended that it was hard to distinguish between them. It has been said by a class—Grecians, they may be called—who believe that morals should never be inculcated through appeals to the judgment. He believed, however, that the teachings of FRANKLIN had done much to make the American an honest and a truth-dealing people. It is true that some people slip up. There are none who have succeeded after forty years of effort, but will look back upon the instances of his false dealing as mistakes. It is honest industry which wins. After indulging in some pleasant irony on the newspaper press, the reverend gentleman closed with the best wishes for the newspapers of the City and the country.

5. *Our Friend and Our Guest, Capt. Albert De Groot*—He has done for the memory of FRANKLIN and the printers of New-York what we and they should long ago have done in honor of our own craft and profession.

This was replied to by Capt. DE GROOT, who said that he had never been guilty of making a speech. Nevertheless he would give an account of the origin of the Franklin statue. Some two years ago Mr. BAKER, while walking by Printing-House-square with the speaker, pointed to the space where the statue now stands and said that he hoped to live to see a statue of FRANKLIN placed there. This suggested to the speaker a way of paying in part a debt which he owed to the journalists of New-York, and, after consultation with certain editors, he commenced the work, the results of which are now before the public. Capt. DE GROOT closed by proposing the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, which was responded to by Rev. Mr. DUANE, a great-grandson of FRANKLIN. A speech was called for from Dr. BACHE, another great-grandson, but he declined to respond.

6. *Our Country*—Immense in its area and wonderful in its growth, it needs but true men in service and in council to outlive all the republics of history.

This was answered to by "our *universal* favorite and friend," Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, who said he was happy to respond to such a *prime* joke. He was overwhelmed with the magnitude of his subject. Let no man be ashamed of the enthusiasm which leaps from his heart to his lips at the utterance of those simple words, "Our Country." Of him who is so ashamed let his country be ashamed. It is a natural growth in the human heart. We love our land because it is our land, and scorn to give the reason why. Among the cluster of illustrious men who honored America in its early days, no one was more really the typical American than FRANKLIN. It was fitting today that the man of the wire should unvail the statue of the man of the key and the kite-string—that the man who made the lightning talk should show us the effigy of the man who made the lightning harmless. Every step that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN took he took faithfully, and every piece of work he undertook he completed perfectly. The reverend doctor spoke eloquently of the genius and spirit of America, after which Mr. HILL, at the request of the Chairman, sang the song "Our Country," written by Gen. GEO. P. MORRIS.

7. *Public Opinion*—To be respected when it is stable, consistent and upon the side of law and order, and to be discarded when governed by caprice or passion, malice or revenge.

In speaking of this subject, Mr. TAYLOR said that public opinion in New-York accorded to Mr. LEVY the credit of being the best cornet player in the world. Mr. LEVY thereupon strengthened public opinion by playing "The Star-spangled Banner" with variations, which, being encored, was followed by "The Last Rose of Summer." The eighth toast was responded to by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. I was as follows:

8. *The Press*—While its conductors owe to each other the courtesy and charity of true gentlemen, they owe to the public the diffusion of knowledge founded upon truth, and, with their best intelligence, unscrupulous rectitude. "It is not enough that men mean well. It becomes them to do well."

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS' SPEECH.

He was here but as part and parcel of the programme of the day, to follow at a great distance the speakers who had preceded him. All honor to the man and the day. Boston has its monument; it was the city of his birth. Philadelphia has its monument; it was his home and the scene of his mature labors. But we have one today which eclipses them both—FRANKLIN stood a king before kings. He advocated freedom of thought, but was not a free-thinker. Mr. BROOKS gave a brief résumé of the results of FRANKLIN's life and an eloquent exposition of his character. He closed with an expression of his views as to the duty and sphere of the Press, and gave as his sentiment, "Toleration in the Pulpit and the Press."

9. *The Working Press*—From the old Ramage Press used by FRANKLIN, with two pulls to one form, to the eight and ten cylinder of our own ROBERT HOE and the self-feeding press of BULLOCK. The first came from Old England, and by hard hand labor worked off one or two hundred impressions an hour. We send the last to Europe with a capacity of printing twenty thousand and twenty-five thousand copies an hour.

Mr. BAKER, of the firm of BAKER & GODWIN, replied. He said that the sum necessary for defraying the cost of the pedestal had been raised among the printers of the City. He expressed the hope that the inauguration of this statue would lead to the raising of many others to our public men.

Remarks were then made by Mr. C. L. ALVORD.

10. *Our Judges*—May they judge righteous judgment, without fear and without favor, remembering that the Supreme Being is the Supreme Judge, and that all justice is founded upon truth and honor, equity and right.

This was responded to briefly by Rev. E. S. PORTER. The remaining toasts were:

11. *American Literature*—

With the vigor of manhood,
And the freshness of youth,
'Tis the offspring of freedom—
The Champion of truth.

12. *Our Mothers and Our Wives; Our Daughters and Our Sisters*—We respect all their rights, and may God bless them in all their relations. 'He that would thrive must ask his wife.'

The banquet closed about 11½ o'clock.

MURDER IN A STREET-CAR.

A Female Physician Wounds One Man and Kills Another in a Street-Car in Utica—Particulars of the Affair.

A telegram from Utica yesterday afternoon to the Associated Press gives the following account of the shooting of two men, one fatally, in a street-car in that city:

"MILTON H. THOMPSON, of this city, was this forenoon shot through the nose and cheek, and H. H. HALL, a coal-dealer of Ogdensburg, was shot in the head and instantly killed by a woman giving the name of MCCARTY, from Albany. The woman MCCARTY got on a street-car somewhere near the head of Genesee-street. THOMPSON and HALL, who was a relative, got on the car at THOMPSON's residence. Some words passed between Mrs. MCCARTY and THOMPSON, when the woman drew a revolver and shot at THOMPSON. The ball passed through his face and struck HALL in the heart. The latter sprung from his seat and fell dead on the bottom of the car. THOMPSON's wound is not considered dangerous. The woman is under arrest."

The Albany *Journal* of last evening makes the following explanations:

"This Mrs. MCCARTY is the 'female physician' of this city, known as 'Mrs. Burleigh,' some of whose professional work has given her considerable notoriety within a few months past. It seems that she travels about under different names—generally 'Burleigh,' but sometimes 'Seymour,' and, as in Utica, 'McCarty.' The police of Utica have telegraphed for her general character, but have no other particulars of the shooting than is given above. It seems there was a cause for the quarrel with the man THOMPSON, whom Mrs. BURLEIGH attempted to kill. Some three years ago he enticed her into a state-room on one of our steamboats. The result, she claimed, was a daughter, now living, and she began to black-mail THOMPSON. Among other valuables she obtained from him was the house she recently occupied in Howard-street. Having then refused to continue his benefactions, she informed his family of what had transpired. Upon this THOMPSON foreclosed the mortgage on the Howard-street house, and on last Monday the woman became houseless. She at once proceeded to Utica, and this murder is the result. The man she intended to kill will probably live. An innocent man was killed."

The Grand Army of the Republic—Speech of Gen. Sickles—Election of Officers.

The Grand Army of the Republic held their annual encampment, yesterday, at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street, Gen. H. A. BARNUM presiding. During the afternoon session Gen. SICKLES entered the encampment and received quite an ovation, to which he replied as follows:

I need not say to you how sincere is the pleasure with which I receive this greeting. I have for some time past been far away from you, but believe me, my heart has been with you. I have watched with pride your growth and the glorious effect of your work. Your deeds have given your country a name and station in the world, realizing the most sanguine dreams of its founders, and have rendered your order a household world among the institutions of Europe. The people of Europe look with envy on a country that could raise such an army in so short a time, and in another such short space to swallow up that whole army in the vortex of a busy world, desiring only to be recognized the Grand Army of the Republic, who are only emulous of outdoing each other in deeds of charity. Your badge is my only decoration, and in foreign lands I have often been asked its signification, and replied a brotherhood of soldiers, organized to maintain and perpetuate what they had obtained by their valor, and to sustain the families of those comrades who had fallen, and have often been told that such a people and such an army was an example to the world, and one all nations might be proud to follow. He then referred in a few short words to the pall that hung over our noble City for the past three years, and which was removed by the noble uprising in November last. He did not refer to this matter in a partisan sense, but as a general principle, which is often thrown up in European Courts to Americans, and until latterly in a manner humiliating and unanswerable; but now that was removed, and he could again hold his head above all accusations against national honesty.

Gen. WOODFORD denounced the *Tribune* and *World* for articles which recently appeared in these papers charging the organization with being a political society. Let us, said he, unite in the one comradeship and fraternity which is the main principle of the order, and throw the charge of being a political organization into the teeth of its traducers, and prove that we are nothing but what we profess to be, a charitable organization, for mutual benefit and protection. [Cheers.]

The following officers were then elected unanimously: Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, Commander; Gen. J. A. REYNOLDS, Senior Vice-Commander, and Gen. WILLARD BALLARD, Junior Vice-Commander.

The meeting then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Evening Session—Additional Testimony Taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committe held an evening session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Below will be found the result of their labors. The report of their proceedings during the day yesterday is on the second page:

EVENING SESSION.

CHARLES G. FRANKLYN sworn, stated: I am agent of the Cunard line of steam-ships in this City for about three years, and know how it is managed. We have at present the same privileges as other steamers. Formerly goods were sent into a General Order store on our pier, but now they are sent to New-York. We seldom hold goods longer than forty-eight hours; if compelled to retain them a longer period, especially in the Winter, we would be seriously affected. About the same time is usually allowed here as in Liverpool. We had charge of the General Orders of our Company from 1848 to February, 1870, when it was transferred to the New-York side by order of Mr. GRINNELL. The present system is much more expensive to us, and merchants concur in the opinion. The average rate of LEET & Co. at present is $1 70 a package. Our charges were made according to the size of the package, and averaged from 10 cents to $1. Our general charge for dry goods was about 75 cents, and that included everything for the first month. For the first forty-eight hours there was no charge whatever. Our General Order business was merely for the purpose of facilitating business, and not for making money. In fact we never made more than the rent of the store—about $6,000. Our warehouse was secured by a bond to the Government at all times. Those warehouses contributed to the increase of our freighting business. I don't know that the size of the packages increased to any extent. I regarded our warehouses as very secure, and in all our experience had only one case of robbery. I was frequently told by inspectors that we did more to prevent smuggling than anything else besides. Our precautions in this respect were complete. We had two store-keepers, whose salaries I think amounted to $5,000 or $6,000 a year. My statement, as formerly made to the Retrenchment Committee, was correct. Under the present system, LEET & Co. have charge of the entire General Order system of the North River, and, in my opinion, all these goods going into one store creates a great deal of confusion. I never remember any complaints of delay in the delivery of goods to merchants under our management. I think it would be a great advantage if every line had a store-house of its own, as it would greatly facilitate the general business. This system would entail greater security to the merchant and save him considerable expense in cartage. I don't know that they would suffer any damage by cartage; there was a greater danger from exposure to bad weather. The peculiar location of our stores, their isolation from other buildings and a proper guard, afforded a security from fire and robbery. I think the system of a Government General Order business, if properly conducted, would be the best, but as at present managed, it is open to receive all the evils common in all the other departments of the Custom-house. The old system, I think, would tend to increase the freight. Holding the goods for forty-eight hours is an injury to the merchant, as well as to the steamship, for most importers are anxious for the delivery of their goods as soon as possible. Those charges levied upon the goods entail an additional increase in the price of goods, for importers will not willingly pay these taxes out of their own pockets. A great many New-York houses import their goods through Boston, on account of the heavy duties here. Goods are also imported through Baltimore. In those ports, the duties on goods are much less than in New-York.

Q.—Did Mr. GRINNELL allege any reason for depriving you of your General Order business?

A.—He at first alleged security to the Government and smuggling, but when pressed on the question denied that there was any smuggling going on. New-York importers are induced to bring imported goods to this City by way of Boston and Baltimore, rather than direct to this City, because of the delays and the high charges. I think the actual charge bringing them by the way of New-York would be considerably higher. The average time between Boston and Liverpool is about ten days. The time between these ports and Liverpool and New-York is about the same. We use faster boats between the last-named ports than we do between Boston and Liverpool. We charge rather more for freight between Boston and Liverpool than between this port and Liverpool. I had some very wonderful bills at one time. Some of them as high as $12 each. They were presented in the latter part of 1870. The names on some of the bills were NORTON, LEET & Co. Some of the goods were charged more for one month's storage than we charged for bringing them across the Atlantic. Mr. MURPHY was Collector at that time. The packages charged as high as $12 for were out of the usual line. The packages during the past year would average about $1 50 under the General Order system, while under our system the average was from seventy-five cents to one dollar a package. I applied to Mr. GRINNELL and Mr. MURPHY to return goods to our storehouses, and also applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief. I and Mr. SCHWAB, of the German Lloyds, contrived to get back what had been taken from us. The Collector has forbidden us to use our warehouse, and it is now lying idle. I have never been in the stores of LEET & Co. I have heard that those stores were not capacious enough for the business which LEET & Co. are called upon to transact in them. Our Company desire the return of the General Order system to them as a matter of convenience, and not as a source of profit. We suffered only one single loss of goods from our store during a period of twenty-five years.

The investigation then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Executive Committee of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening.

PETER FARRELL was assaulted last night by his sister, Mrs. ANNIE ROGERS, at No. 177 Greene-street, and received a severe wound.

The run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank showed considerable abatement yesterday. About $45,000 were drawn out during the day.

Dr. COLTON gives the fourth of his free lectures on laughing gas, for ladies, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES MURRAY, of No. 36 Cherry-street, yesterday fell from the gangway of the ship *Jas. Foster, Jr.*, upon a canal-boat and was seriously injured.

The *City of Brooklyn* arrived yesterday, after a long and tempestuous voyage, from Liverpool. She brought eleven saloon passengers, and 138 in the steerage.

The Building Committee of the Produce Exchange has resolved to report in favor of the purchase of a building. A meeting to consider the matter will be held on the 30th inst.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to ratify any settlement or compromise in the claims against WELD & Co., for alleged frauds in having sugars weighed light.

OSCAR APPEL, and the four other mutineers of the Prussian ship *Bertha*, who were brought before Justice SCOTT, on Tuesday, were sent by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, to the German Consul.

"SAM" HURST, the prize-fighter, formerly champion of England, arrived in this City from Liverpool yesterday. He is a man of giant frame. He proposes to spend a few months in this country.

The recent cold spell has sent the "ball up" at all the skating localities, and yesterday the sport was at its height, and was fully enjoyed by thousands, the Central Park and Prospect Park lakes being largely attended.

A petition is circulating among the members of the Stock Exchange, and has already received several hundred signatures, asking the Governing Committee to forbid the selling of stocks after the closing of the Board.

Mr. DAVIS, receiver of the Ocean Bank, expects to pay a dividend of twenty-five per cent. to depositors, on the 25th inst. If he gets the money due from the New-York Printing Company, he will pay thirty-three per cent.

SAMUEL STEIN, a tobacconist doing business at No. 869 Third-avenue, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. He gave bail in $2,500 to appear for examination.

The Fire-Marshal has been making inquiries respecting the origin of the fire which took place, on the 16th inst., at No. 447 Tenth-avenue, occupied as a restaurant by HENRY REILLIER. The Marshal, yesterday, arrested REILLIER and his wife on suspicion of arson.

The Hart investigation case was continued yesterday, but nothing of importance was elicited. The Captain of the Port had a copy of a letter which he had sent to Gov. HOFFMAN, in which he stated that he would be able to forward the result of the investigation in a few days.

In the case of the Erie Railway Company *vs.* HEATH and RAPHAEL and others, a cross-bill praying that a substitute service of subpœna might be served upon the solicitors of the defendants in this City, Judge BLATCHFORD denied the prayer in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

"St. Barnabas House" reports 179 women admitted the past month, of whom 43 were sent to situations, 60 to institutions, 30 to friends, 5 dismissed, and 41 remaining Dec. 31. The school of St. Barnabas numbers 170, and there were about 1,400 boys in attendance at the reading-room.

In the case of CHAS. H. ALBURY, who commenced a correspondence with ladies who advertised for situations, and who has been held for trial, Justice BARRETT granted, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, who intends to make a motion to remove the case to the Supreme Court.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. GEORGE WOOD, (formerly Miss ELIZA LOGAN,) wife of the proprietor of Wood's Museum, were held, yesterday, at the St. Cloud Hotel. Rev. STEPHEN TYNG, Jr., read the Episcopal burial service over the remains. The parlors were thronged with ladies and many members of the theatrical profession. The remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, was held, yesterday, in Dr. CROSBY's Church. In Calcutta there are six large schools which have been established by the Society and sixty lady teachers; two physician missionaries, Miss HUMPHRIES and Miss SEWARD, who sailed on the 6th of September last for Calcutta. The Society expended nearly $50,000 in its work last year.

The Department of Public Instruction held a meeting last evening. A memorial was received from the Principals of primary schools and departments asking for an increase of their salaries, which was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The special order was the consideration of the subject (which has been before the Board for several months) of revising the course of studies for the grammar and primary schools.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of HUGH WILSON, of No. 2,207 Second-avenue, who, it was alleged, had died of injuries inflicted by ROBERT MCCORMICK. HUGH MCGINN testified that the night before New Year's deceased fell down a flight of stairs into the cellar while he was putting up the shutters of his store. The jury found that death had been caused by injuries inflicted by his fall, and exonerated McCORMICK.

BROOKLYN.

The house of JOHN H. TODD, No. 146 Wyckoff-street, was entered last evening by two boys, who stole a watch and chain valued at $50.

Last evening the house of Mrs. BIERHARD, No. 76 Amity-street, was entered by sneak thieves, who stole a sack-coat and an overcoat valued at $70.

The Board of City Supervisors met yesterday, and elected BENJAMIN W. WILSON Assessor, in place of HENRY E. RIPLEY, whose term expired on the 1st inst.

While the family of Mr. STOUT, No. 62 Park-place, were at tea last evening, the house was entered by some person, who stole an opera-glass valued at $15; also a gold pin worth $25.

Last evening RICHARD BUNCE, residing at No. 555 Myrtle-avenue, while getting out of a Green-avenue car, was run over and had his collar-bone broken by a feed-wagon which was passing at the time.

Dr. MOREHEAD, who keeps a drug-store on Flatbush-avenue, was yesterday fined $50 for removing to the hospital at Flatbush a small-pox patient without a permit. He conveyed the patient in one of the Flatbush cars.

A game of billiards was played last evening, at SAMUELL's billiard-rooms, Washington-street, between the Long Island champion, Mr. F. ROGERS, and an amateur named RAPELYE. ROGERS won, the score being 500 to 375.

A jury was obtained, yesterday, in the City Court, in the case of MARGARET, the administratrix of PATRICK LANDERS, who sues for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the explosion on board the *Westfield*.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM H. WILSON against Alderman WILLIAM RICHARDSON, for damages for having had his leg fractured by being run over by one of the Atlantic-street cars, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the building No. 83 Canton-street, occupied as a morocco factory by F. LENHARDT & Co., causing damage to the extent of $15,000. The dwelling-houses adjoining were damaged $500. The fire originated in the furnace-room.

LONG ISLAND.

The school-house at Centreport will be sold at auction on Saturday; a new school building has been erected.

The Common Council of Long Island City have refused to pay the salaries of the Survey Commission, on the ground that the Commissioners had not personally attended to their duties.

The South-side Railroad will commence, as soon as the weather permits, to build a pier on Newtown creek, and transfer their freight department to Hunter's Point, where they intend to erect a large freight depot immediately.

At a meeting of the Newtown Reform Association, last evening, resolutions were passed favoring local improvements, but denouncing the reckless way in which these improvements have heretofore been carried out.

Two men were thrown from a wagon on the Blissville Road, about a mile above Hunter's Point, on Tuesday night, and seriously injured. One of them, GERRY LYONS, had his skull fractured, and is not expected to recover.

The examination in the case of WARREN HYDE, ticket agent of the Long Island Railroad, who is charged with embezzlement, was commenced yesterday before Recorder PURCELL, and subsequently adjourned until Saturday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Baptist Church Sunday-school at Port Richmond has been completed and will be occupied on the first Sunday in February.

A Reform meeting will be held this evening at Castleton, to appoint a committee to confer with the other townships in investigating the financial affairs of the county.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new depot is about to be erected on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Orange.

The Third Presbyterian Church, of Paterson, has extended a call to Rev. DANIEL WINTERS.

The income of the New-Jersey State Prison for 1871 was $100,723, and the expenses $60,113, showing a net profit of $40,610.

The Newark Post-office, during last year, received 865,935 and delivered 1,435,500 letters. The amount of local postage was $4,661.

The Paterson charter is to be so amended as to make entirely seperate the Board of Education and the Board of Aldermen.

There are 700 patients in the State Lunatic Asylum. The expenses of the institution during 1871 were $170,000. Private patients paid $30,000.

All the children attending the Second Ward public school at Paterson who have not been vaccinated, have been dismissed from the school.

The house of CHAS. PARSON, at No. 166 York-street, Jersey City, was yesterday entered by sneak thieves and clothing valued at $175 stolen.

Five hundred and forty-one prisoners were received in the Union County Jail last year, more than double the number ever held during any previous year.

The New-Jersey Historical Society holds its annual meeting at Trenton today. United States District Judge NIXON will read a paper on WM. PENNINGTON, Speaker of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

The citizens of Newark in favor of the passage of a Local Option law met last evening. Addresses were made by FENNELL COOMBS and others. It is intended to press the passage of the law this Winter.

The new Presbyterian Church at Dunellen will be dedicated on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. HALL, Chancellor FERRIS and other eminent divines will be present and take part in the services.

The Passaic Water Company has secured the plot of ground at the Passaic Falls which was necessary for the extension of their works. The plot contains between forty and fifty acres, and the price paid the owner, Mr. RYLE, was $250,000.

A fire broke out last evening at No. 118 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, in the place occupied by EDWARD COON as a vegetable store, and before it was extinguished spread to the adjoining buildings occupied as a barber-shop, book-store, and fancy-store. The buildings and goods were damaged to the extent of $1,500, partially insured.

Judge DALRYMPLE, in the Morris County Court, has decided in favor of the right of Mr. SANDFORD, a hotel-keeper at Chatham, to sell liquor under the license granted to him in May, 1871. In June, of 1871, the people of Chatham township, under the local option law, decided not to grant liquor licenses. The Court decides that SANDFORD's license is good, having been granted before the people availed themselves of the law.

[Advertisement.]

"Diseases of the Lungs benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is so pure and sweet, patients soon become fond of it.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH UMBRELLAS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1872.

THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1872 will be published in a few days. The present number has been enlarged, rearranged, and prepared with the most careful attention to completeness of detail, convenience of reference, beauty of typography, and accuracy of figures and statements. To insure the latter advantage information has been sought only from original and official sources, and there has been added much valuable statistical matter, some of which has never before been compiled. The elaborate election tables have been further improved. Majorities in counties are given as well as the full vote, thus saving inquirers the time and trouble of doing the cyphering themselves; and among the new features are tables of the past vote of each State and Territory, the past vote of New-York City, the vote by wards and election districts of all the principal cities in the United States, (some sixty in number,) and the several State tickets voted for in each State. Especial attention is called to the tables of returns from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and New-York, by towns and election districts, and to the convenient Directory of the City of New-York at the end. THE WORLD ALMANAC will be an indispensable book of reference to every person interested in the great Presidential campaign of 1872. The following is an abstract of its contents:

ASTRONOMICAL, &c.

ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION FOR 1872—Eclipses of the Year, Conjunction of Planets and other Phenomena, Cycles of Time, Church Days, and Legal Holidays, Christian and Jewish Calendars.

THE CALENDAR FOR 1872.

POLITICAL ARTICLES.

Succinct statements of facts prepared for the use of Democratic speakers and journalists during the forthcoming Presidential Contest.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DO WHEN IN POWER.

CONGRESSIONAL KUKLUX LEGISLATION.

THE RADICAL POLICY OF HATE TOWARD THE SOUTH.

CARPET-BAG FINANCIERING.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

THE SANTO DOMINGO JOB.

SQUANDERING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

OUR SLAUGHTERED EXPORTS.

TARIFF INIQUITIES.

HOW MUCH THE PEOPLE PAY MONOPOLISTS.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—How Called. Functions of the National Committee. How the Ballots are Taken. The Two-thirds Rule. Notification of Candidates.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—When and How Held. The Electoral College. Counting of the Vote by Congress. The Proceedings in Case of Non-Election by the People. Qualifications for President and Vice-President.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION—Explanation of the Various Systems Devised to Secure the Representation of Minorities in Official Bodies.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—Provisions of the Treaty Concluded Between the United States and Great Britain. Official Lists of the Members of the High Joint Commission, the Council of Arbitration at Geneva, and the Mixed Commission at Washington. Functions of the Emperor of Germany acting as Arbitrator, and of the Commission for the Fisheries.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S NEPOTISM—List of the President's Relation in Office, as revised by his New-York organ.

HISTORICAL RECORD.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD of all the Important Events in the World in 1871.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD of Political Events in the United States in 1871, including records of all the ballots cast for candidates in the various Legislative Senatorial Caucuses and State Conventions of the several political parties during the year.

NECROLOGY—List of the Distinguished Persons who died in 1871, with their ages and professions.

THE UNITY OF GERMANY—Composition of the New German Parliament. Proportion of Delegates from each German State.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY—Terms of the Treaty of Peace between France and Germany. Cession of Alsace and Lorraine. Amount of the Indemnity.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES since 1789, with Terms of Office, Native States, Age at Accession, Age at Death, and other interesting particulars.

ACTS OF CONGRESS—Synopsis of the Principal Acts and Resolutions passed at the Third Session of the Forty-first and First Session of the Forty-second Congress.

STATISTICAL.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES for 1870 by States and Territories, as officially revised by the Census Bureau, compared with the Official Census for 1860. Population by States of Native-born, German-born, Irish-born, English-born, Scandinavian-born inhabitants, and Negroes, Asiatics and Indians.

POPULATION OF ALL THE CITIES in the United States having over 10,000 inhabitants, by the Census of 1870.

PROSPECTIVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880, 1890 and 1900, based on the percentage of past increase.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES of the World, giving their Area, Population, Debts, Miles of Railroad, Miles of Telegraph, Armies, Forms of Government, Prevailing Religions and the Names of their Rulers, with Dates of and Ages at Accession, and of their Principal Ministers.

STATISTICS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION, giving their Area, Population to the square mile, and Capitals; the Names and Politics of the Governors, amounts of salaries, length of official terms, and when they expire; when the next sessions of Legislatures begin, and time of next State Elections; number of Representatives in Congress under the Old and New Apportionments; Majorities at the last State Elections; Internal Revenue Collections of each State in 1871; Assessed Valuation of Property in each State in 1860 and 1870; Miles of Railroad and of Telegraph in each State, 1871; Number of National Banks, and the circulation, paid-up capital and bonds on deposit thereof of each State in 1871, and Public Debts of each State in 1860, 1866 and 1871—all compiled from official sources.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, giving their Population in 1870 and 1860; Number of Whites, Blacks and Foreign-born in each in 1870; Debts in 1871; Names and Politics of their Mayors, and when their terms of office expire; When the next Municipal Elections occur, and number of Democrats and Republicans in each branch of their City Councils—all compiled from the official records.

IMMIGRATION TABLES—Showing the Number and Nationality of Immigrants to the United States for the past fifty-two years.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the United States Government since 1791, by Years and Administrations, showing the Receipts from Customs, by Internal Revenue and Public Lands; and Expenditures for the Army, Navy, Civil List, Pensions, Indians, Public Debt and Interest for each year for eighty-one years.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, Dec. 1, 1871. Official Statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, in detail.

AGRICULTURAL.

STATISTICS of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Sugar-cane, and other Crops for 1870-71.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—President and List of Members.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE RESIDENT Committee—Chairman, Secretary, and List of Members.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—Chairman and List of Members.

DEMOCRATIC STATE AND TERRITORIAL Committees—Chairman and Secretary of each, in all the States and Territories of the Union.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE BY States for President in 1860, 1864, and 1868.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE Last Elections held in every State and Territory in the Union, giving tables of majorities as well as full vote and percentage of Democratic and Republican vote; the States and Territories being *arranged alphabetically*, so as to facilitate finding.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY TOWNS AND ELECTION Districts of the Last Elections held in the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and New-York. The vote in detail is given of 2,183 towns and districts of Pennsylvania, 316 of Massachusetts, 163 of Connecticut, 350 of New-Jersey, and 2,016 of New-York.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY WARDS AND Election Precincts of the Last Elections held in over sixty of the principal cities of the United States.

NUMBER OF DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS, Labor Reformers, &c., in each branch of the several State and Territorial Legislatures.

STATE TICKETS VOTED FOR BY EACH party at the Last Election in every State.

PAST VOTE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY of the Union.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF EACH STATE and Territorial Government, with their politics.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY DISTRICTS AND Counties of the Elections for Representatives in the Forty-second Congress.

VERY FULL AND COMPLETE OFFICIAL returns of the New-York State and Municipal Elections.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL LIST.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED States Government, of the Heads of the Principal Department Bureaus, the Justices of the Supreme Court, (with their ages,) the Generals in the Army and Admirals in the Navy, and of the Foreign Ministers in the United States, and United States Ministers Abroad.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY—Number of Regiments, Pay of Army Officers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY—Vessels, Squadrons, Navy-yards, Pay of Naval Officers.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE and House of Representatives of the United States, with native State, and home Post-office address of each member.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF SENATE AND House of Representatives, with Members of each Politically Classified.

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.

LOCATION OF COUNTY AND CITY OFFICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—Names of Heads of Departments, Duties, Salaries, Number of Clerks in each Department.

SUB-TREASURY, MINT, NAVAL OFFICE, Surveyor's Office, Pension Office, Appraiser's Office—The same information.

POST-OFFICE—The same information, together with Arrival and Departure of Mails, List Location, and Superintendents of Sub-Post-office Stations.

COURTS—Judges and Locations.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries. Their Location.

CLUBS—Presidents and Secretaries, Annual Dues, Number of Members, Character of Club, and Location of Club-houses.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—List of Yachts, Owners, and Tonnage.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT in New-York and Brooklyn.

PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSES and their Locations.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES.

FIRE ALARMS—Where Located.

CHURCHES—LIST OF ALL THE CHURCHES in New-York, Seating Capacity of Each, Pastors' Names, Salaries, and Value of Church Property. A List never before compiled.

HORSE-CAR COMPANIES AND ROUTES—Names of Presidents, Number of Passengers Carried, and Receipts last Year. Number of Cars and Men Employed. Location of Depots.

OMNIBUS COMPANIES AND ROUTES.

PIERS—NORTH AND EAST RIVER, WITH Names of Steam-ship and Sailing Lines starting from each for all parts of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RACING CALENDAR FOR 1872—FIXED Events over the Courses of the New-York Club and Saratoga, Prospect Park, Fleetwood, Long Branch, Metairie, Baltimore, Lexington and Nashville Clubs for the Year, Number of Entries, Officers of the several Clubs.

NEW-YORK MARKETING DIRECTORY—Showing the Weeks and Months in the Year when the varieties of Game and Fish are in season.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Price by mail, post-paid, single copies, 25 cents; five copies $1. Orders filled in order of receipt. Address

THE WORLD,
No. 35 Park-row, New-York.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS,

SMALL AND VERY DESIRABLE SIZES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

THE POTTIER & STYMUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY Have removed their FURNITURE WAREROOMS TO Lexington-av., 41st and 42d Sts.

BURGLARS FOILED.

Most important invention of the age. Lillie's new Powder-charged Self-defending Safes. Banks using them have discharged watchmen, extinguished lights and recommended them as burglar proof.

MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS C. LILLIE,
No. 46 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Jan. 18	New-York	Hamburg.
Anglia	Jan. 20	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Jan. 20	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Rising Star	Jan. 18	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, by the *Missouri*, at 3 P. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters on Pier No. 4 until 2:50 P. M....For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 17.—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. Pott, Mrs. J. W. Cutz, Miss Ellen Hunter, Mrs. D. O'Sullivan, Miss Thomas, Miss E. Huchinson, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, E. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford and infant, P. Norman, Henry Thomas, G. J. T. Reed, C. A. Reed, B. H. Cook, J. R. Smith, wife, child and nurse, Miss L. V. McDonald, Mrs. S. A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, nurse and child, C. A. Bush, F. Swinyard and friend, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crichton, B. Locks, J. Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brown, Miss C. Brown, Mrs. G. A. Hoyt, Miss E. Hoyt, F. Kelsey, F. S. Hoyt, A. J. La Farge, T. Suns, Miss Jay's maid, J. Russell, Mr. Clark, E. Sanford, Dr. Styles, J. A. McArthur, Thos. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, Jas. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. McCollogh, nurse and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Elkan, C. G. Prevost, R. A. Stewart, H. E. Pellew, Miss A. Jay, F. S. Winston, Miss Winston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrade, Miss Andrade, C. B. Holland, H. M. Cushman, R. Lamb, A. Hoffmine, Mrs. Morse, L. Coleman, Miss M. Berlings, A. N. Alee, H. L. S. Geirp, J. Philips.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 17.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—A de G. de Fonblanque, H. Fitz Roy, W. Moisaac, K. Lafoutan, E. Raviner, R. C. Trenbath, Mr. Wemer, C. Tence, R. C. Cox, A. Collado, Mrs. B. Brenning.

JAN. 17.—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Kirk, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Oakford, Capt. Dyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:21 | Sun sets......5:01 | Moon sets....1:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:37 | Gov. Island..2:26 | Hell Gate...3:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Weybosset, Bolger, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorrilard Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Smith, Norfolk, Captain; George A. Chaffee, May, Providence, H. W. Jackson.

Ships Sir Harry Parkes, (Br.,) Chapman, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Princeton, Porter, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Barks Nicoline, (Ger.,) Herno, Rio de Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Catarina, (Ital.,) Mereaca, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lindernas, (Norw.,) Samuelson, Queenstown, Tetens & Bockman.

Brigs Mariposa, Staples Havana, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.; Rana, (Norw.,) Larsen, Corunna, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Jenny Rosaline, Tooker, Jacksonville, Fla., Baker & Dayton; A. D. Scull, Lewis, Aspinwall, Evans, Ball & Co.; Jesse Carll, Underhill, Gibraltar, B. J. Wenberg; D. W. Sanders, Smith, Newbern, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Senora, Glover, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 56 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 9, lat. 49 01, lon. 30 38, sighted steam-ship Hecla, from Liverpool for Boston; 13th, lat. 45 10, lon. 49 74, passed a National steam-ship bound E.; 15th, lat. 42 07, lon. 61 46, a brig-rigged steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 42 04, lon. 62, a North German steam-ship do.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 149 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 15, at 5:35 A. M., 581 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Union, Stafford, Providence.

Schr. R. E. Pecker, Amsbury, St. Michaels 40 ds., with oranges to S. C. Loud. Jan. 15, spoke pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, who kindly supplied us with oil; Dec. 27, lat. 40, lon. 55 30, spoke ship Shatemuc, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool; 32 ds. out. The R. E. P. is bound to Boston, put into this in distress and to repair damages.

Schr. Louisa, (Br.,) Wagner, Port Johnson, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Iris, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Etta Morris, White, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Scud, Randolph, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, New-Haven.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie, Bennett, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Minnie J. Russell, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Edwin, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellis, Greenport.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

SAILED—Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Weybosset, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The steam-ship Concordia, from Liverpool Dec. 9, arrived here today after a boisterous passage of 38 ds., having encountered terrific gales, in which she had hatch-houses stove, lost a boat, &c. Her coal run short, and she was compelled to put into Sydney, Cape Breton, for a supply.

The steam-ship Hecla, from Liverpool, arrived this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The steamship Sacramento, from Panama, has arrived.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 16—A. M.—Arr. brig Rio Grande, McLellan, Portland, for New-York; schrs. M. L. St. Pierre, (Br.,) Haley, St. John, for Providence; Frederick P. Frye, Alexander, Camden, for New-York; Merrill C. Hart, Delay, Portland, for do.; Eddie Pierce, Hawes, Boston, for York River.

Sld. the arrivals of this morning, and schrs. A. S. Willey and Frank Jameson.

WIND—S. E., cloudy.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 17.—The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Main, Capt. Ortersndorp, from New-York Jan. 6, arr. at this port today, en route to Bremen.